INSURANCE
The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them.
17

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B. 1065.

INSURANCE
Non-Indian Companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital.
18

VOL. XVIII NO. 132— BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1930 PRICE ONE ANNA

OFFER OF POLICE PROTECTION TURNED DOWN

—:o:—

Indian Piece-Goods Merchants' Reply To Govt.

26 MORE VOLUNTEERS CONVICTED

Indian Chamber On "Disgraceful Police Excesses"

"I don't think I can allow Law to be openly flouted in this manner." With this observation Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Chief Presidency Magistrate sentenced 13 picketers arrested on Tuesday morning for pickeing shops in the Fort area to a term of four months' rigorous imprisonment each.

The accused refused to give their real names and also to take part in the proceedings.

The trial lasted for less than half an hour.

The thirteen accused gave their names as follows:

1. Vande Mataram, 2. Satyagrahi (Picketing at Army and Navy Stores), 3. Satyagrahi, 4. Inquilab Zindabad (Japanese Museum), 5. Bagal, (Evans Frazer) 6. Shankar Narain (Sunbridge and Co.), 7. Zindabad (Leach and Weborny), 8. Nai Nam (Asquith and Lord), 9. Vande Mataram (Hoare and Co.), 10. Satyagrahi, 11. Satyagrahi (Bhesania and Co.) and 12 and 13 who refused to give their names picketing at Karanjia and Co.

Deputy Inspectors Bailey, Foster and MaCarty gave evidence saying that the accused were arrested while picketing shops in Fort.

The accused were sentenced to four months' Hard Labour under the Picketing Ordinance.

MOBILISING PICKETERS AT WHITEAWAYS.

—:o:—

Thirteen Congress volunteers were sent out to picket the shops in the Fort on Tuesday morning at 11-30 a.m., one being posted at each shop. Within ten minutes, they were all rounded-up and put into a police van which took them to the Esplanade Police Court.

Crowds of people collected near Whiteaways. About half a dozen Sergeants and 20 constables were posted at Whiteaway Laidlaw after the arrests. They were quietly guarding the shop, and no untoward incident happened till 2-30 p.m.

Mrs. Munshi and some Congress volunteers were moving about persuading the crowds to disperse.

PICKETS ARRESTED.

The 'War Council' of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee sent out a second batch of 12 pickets to the Fort area at 2.30 p.m.

Large crowds who lined the pavements opposite the show rooms of Messrs. Whiteaway and Laidlaw cheered the pickets as

(Continued on page 7.)

DESH SEVIKAS' SWEET PERSUASION SUCCEEDS WHERE POLICE LATHI BLOWS FAIL

Congress Volunteers Control Traffic In Fort When Policemen Retire

At 3-30 p.m. the last volunteer of the batch of 13 sent in the afternoon having been removed by the police, there was no picketer left in the Fort area. The police force of Indian constables and European officers was also withdrawn by 3-45 p.m., but the crowd did not disperse.

As the crowd began to swell, the Congress volunteers took upon themselves, in the absence of the police, to regulate the traffic at Hornby Road, which was a tremendous task, considering the fact that hundreds of motor cars were going to and fro after the office hours. Besides, at that hour tramway traffic is also on the increase. Yet the Congress volunteers regulated it with the nerves of experienced policemen, and not a single accident occurred although the roads were thickly congested by on-lookers.

POLICE PICKET WHITEAWAYS.

Till 3-30 p.m., the presence of the police attracted people in their thousands to the Whiteaways as if they had taken the place of the Congress pickets to picket the Whiteaway's shop by squatting under the arch and portico. While the Congress pickets attracted hardly any people the police collected a large number of men. At 3-30 the last volunteer was given a hearty send-off by men of all castes and creeds by thundering shouts of "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-jay" and it was thought the excitement would subside in a few minutes since the police also had withdrawn.

A POLICE BLUNDER.

The Congress volunteers and the Desh Sevikas headed by Mrs K. M. Munshi, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Mrs. Captain and others persuaded the crowd to disperse and they would have done so, if Deputy Inspector Foster accompanied by a few sergeants had not appeared on the scene with a police bus and arrested the six Congress volunteers, who were pacifying the people and controlling the traffic. These six men were pushed into the motor bus in spite of their protest that they were not picketers but simply doing work as good citizens to clear the crowd. Mr. Foster did not take any notice of this protest, and the six volunteers were carried away. This enraged the people who shouted "shame, shame" to the police officers.

DESH SEVIKAS TO THE FORE.

The Desh Sevikas rushed in front of the angry crowd and made a strong cordon.

Lifting up both their hands and shouting hoarse, they urged the crowd to remain non-violent. They then cleared the crowd by their sweet persuasion, and what the police could not do with lathis and fracturing limbs of dozens of people they achieved in clearing the entire crowd far away from the Whiteaway precincts by their gentle methods.

About this time, the Manager of the Whiteaway begged of a Parsi gentleman to ask the crowd to keep away from the glass panes, but the Parsi gentleman lost his temper and loudly retorted. "You call police to give these people lathi blows and are you not ashamed to ask me to clear the crowd?"

To this, a Hindo gentleman added:—"You called the police to take away the volunteers who were guarding your shop and pacifying the people and what is the use of asking us to clear the crowd." Upon this the people shouted "shame shame" and again the Whiteaway precincts were besieged. The Desh Sevikas had a difficult task to pacify and clear the crowd. This state of things continued till late in the evening.

Bombay Merchants' Unceremonious Rejection Of Viceregal Solicitude For Their Trade.

The Bombay Piece-Goods Merchants' Association has passed the following resolution at its general meeting held on June 13:—

"The Bombay Piece-Goods Merchants' Association enters its strong disapproval and emphatic protest against the Ordinances, particularly the one aimed against the picketing of foreign cloth shops. This meeting declares that these ordinances are highly objectionable from every point of view and that Piece-Goods merchants do not at all want it for the protection of their trade."

INDIA'S WILL FOR FREEDOM.

—:o:—

Pandit Malaviya Impressed.

WAR CAN'T SOLVE THE PROBLEM.

LAHORE, June 17.

"Repression is in full swing in the country particularly in the Frontier Province, but the awakening of the people is equally remarkable in every part of the country, and the desire for Swaraj is expressed in unmistable terms everywhere," said Pandit Malaviya at a public meeting held in Lahore last night.

Continuing he said that he had spent fifty years in the country's service, but he has never before witnessed such unique demonstration by the whole populace, men women, and children in India for freedom. The world had not up to this day been able solve the problem by wars.

Failing to reach at any definite understanding in regard to the disposal of old stock of foreign cloth, pickettini has been resumed at Amritsar since yesterday. About 400 Volunteers including ladies, both Hindu and Muslims were posted all over the city. Business is now at a standstill. No arrests have so far been reported.—Free Press.

FIVE RAIDS DURING A DAY

—:o:—

16 Picketers Arrested In Calcutta.

CALCUTTA, June 16.

For five times during the day, the office of Bengal Provincial Congress Committee was raided by the police who arrested thirteen, including the durwan.

Fourhundred copies of to-day's "Congress Bulletin" were seized.

Police also arrested sixteen picketers in Burrabazar.—A. P.

TODDY SHOP AUCTION.

—:o:—

Fall From 3 Lakhs To Rs. 2000

POONA, June 17.

The yearly auction of license of toddy shops in Poona District yesterday failed to realise more than Rs. 2,000 against Rs. 300,000 realised last year. Several bidders present at the auction suggested postponement by two months.—A. P.

Asking Policemen To Join Congress.

—:o:—

MINOO COYAJEE ARRESTED

Sequel To Distribution Of Handbills.

Mr. Minoo Koyaji, a Parsi volunteer of the Hindustan Seva Dal, was arrested on Tuesday evening at 5-30 p.m. at Unity Club near Grant Road. This is obviously in connection with the handbills published under his signature exhorting the policemen to leave their services and join the Congress. The handbills were freely distributed among the policemen some days ago, and some of the distributors were previously arrested.

It is understood that Mr. Coyaji received last week a letter from the C.I.D. Office requesting his presence in the Office "on any day during working hours." He called there on Saturday, when, the Deputy Commissioner Pettigara of the C.I.D., and C.I.D. Inspector M. N. Desai put him several questions as to whether the signature which was in Deva Nagari character was his own, whether it was his own idea or whether it was put into his head by anybody else. Mr. Coyaji refused to answer any question.

Mr. Coyaji will be placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day (Wednesday) under the Incitement of Disaffection clause of the Bombay Police Act.

JOURNALIST'S DEPUTATION TO VICEROY.

—:o:—

Protest Against Press Ordinance.

MADRAS, June 16.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar Editor "The Hindu" left for Bombay yesterday 'en route' Simla, where he will lead a deputation of journalists to the Viceroy, on June 19, in connection with the Press Ordinance.

The deputation will consist of Mr. Chintamani, Editor "Leader" Mr. Kelkar, Editor, "Kesari", and Tushar Kanti Ghose Editor "Amritabazar Patrika".—A. P.

JAILED FOR 6 MONTHS.

Maneklal Gandhi the 20-lad who succeeded Jayant Dalal as the editor of the "Congress Bulletin."

PATHAN JAMADAR OBJECTS TO REPRESSION.

AHMEDABAD, June 16.

Pathan Akhtyarshah Bahadurshah, the Customs Jamadar at Dhandhuka has tendered his resignation as a protest against the repressive policy adopted by the Government.

The authorities at Kaira it is reported have written a letter to the Local Board of the District that they should close up some of the schools in the Villages such as Ras and others which have played a great part in the civil-disobedience campaign. This reported interference on the part of the Government even in educational matters is welcomed in congress circles.

A meeting of the students of the Surat Arts college was held under the presidentship of Sjt. Jinnabhai Desai and it was resolved that they should suspend their studies so long as the present movement does not arrive at an honourable settlement. They also requested their Professors to help them in their national work.—Free Press.

MR. JINNAH'S NEW ROLE

Government Negotiating For A Settlement.

MAHATMA TO BE INTERVIEWED.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah had a two hours' interview with the Viceroy on Saturday last and has returned to Bombay. It will be remembered that Mr. Jinnah was one of the guests at a tea-party given recently by Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee, at which the political situation was discussed and he found himself in solitary glory so far as the trend of the discussion went.

Mr. Jinnah, however, had an opportunity of realising the strength of commercial opinion in favour of the national movement and he must doubtless have acquainted the Viceroy with the fact.

"The Chronicle" understands, that Mr. Jinnah has come back from Simla on a mission of peace on behalf of the Government of India and that he has deputed a prominent member of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to see Mahatma Gandhi and to acquaint the latter with the terms on which they are prepared to negotiate a settlement with him.

Sjs Prabhashanker Pattani's Efforts.

—:o:—

The "Evening News" publishes the following:—

The political correspondent of the "Evening News of India" understands that Sir Prabhashanker Pattani, who is now in Poona, has authority from the Government of India to see Mr. Gandhi at the Yeravda prison and find out what are the possibilities of a compromise.

Sir Prabhashanker, the veteran administrator of Bhavnagar and a former member of the Bombay Executive Council, is an old friend of Mr. Gandhi. It will be remembered he was present at the Sabarmati Ashram just before Mr.

(Continued on page 7.)

"ENTIRELY FALSE REPORT"

—:o:—

Gandhi-Pattani Pourparlers.

Bombay, June 17.

The Free Press of India is authorised to state that the report which appeared in the "Evening News" about Sir Prabhashanker Pattani being engaged in secret negotiations with Gandhiji is entirely untrue.—Free Press.

COURT NOT CONCERNED WITH MORAL GROUNDS.

Congress Secretaries Justify "Sholapur" Procession.

GIVEN 6 MONTHS' R. I. EACH.

Three members of the third Bombay "War Council," were tried before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Tuesday and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

They were: Sjt. B. R. Dhurandhar and Sjt. Narayen Manjrekar, Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committte and Sjt. Maneeklal Gandhi, the 20 year old Editor of the "Congress Bulletin."

SHOLAPUR DAY PROCESSION.

The first two accused were charged with participating in the "Shclapur Day" procession in defiance of the Polire Commissioner's order prohibiting the procession.

They were convicted under section 188 I. P. C. namely, that they disobeyed an order lawfully promulgated by a public servant.

"TYRANT'S LAW."

The third accused was charged with having incited people to take part in the "Sholapur Day" procession hrough the "Congress Bulletin." A passage describing the Commissioner's ban on the procession as "a tyrant's law" was read out in court from the "Congress Bulletin."

The court premises were strongly guarded by police armed with lathies, and very few people were admitted in the Court room.

SERGEANT ASSAULTS LAWYER.

Before the commencement of the trial, Mr. K. R. Bhende, a practising lawyer, appeared before the Magistrate and complained that while he was coming up to the court (on the second floor) a sergeant posted at the entrance, whose name he did not know "behaved with him in on impertinent manner." Mr. Bhende was speaking about this conduct to a superior officer when the Sergeant called him and threatened to throw him down the stairs. The Sergeant then actually pushed him with the result that he fell down on the ground six stairs below.

Mr. Bhende requested the court to take notice of the behaviour of the Sergeant.

The Magistrate asked Mr. Bhende to file a complaint against the sergeant.

PROSECUTION CASE.

Sjt. Dhurandhar and Sjt. Manjrekar, Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, were first tried on a charge under Section 188 I.P.C.

Mr. Thanawalla, Police Prosecutor, in stating the prosecution case said that the accused were the Secretaries of the B. P. C. C. On the 12th instant the War Council decided to organise a procession in celebration of the "Sholapur Day."' On learning, this the Police Commissioner served orders upon the accused prohibiting the procession under Section 23, sub-section 3, of the Police Act. Superintendent Guider of the Lamington Road Police Station read out the order to the accused and pasted copies of the order on the Congress wall. Shortly after 4 p.m. a procession started headed by 100 lady volunteers and about 500 volunteers. Superintendent Guider stopped the procession on the Girgaum Back Road, near the Amin Nursery and asked the processionists to disperse. The latter, however squatted on the floor and remained in their positions till midnight. The Police withdrew shortly after 12 when the order expired. The accused took a prominent part in the procession.

AT THE CONGRESS HOUSE.

Superintendent Guider giving evidence said that he went to the Congress House at about 2.30 p.m. on the 12th instant accompanied by Inspectors Lyons and Chowdhary to serve the order on the accused. The latter refused to sign the order saying that they were not made out in their names. Thereupon witness pasted copies of the orrer on the wall. He then described how the procession was started and how "he threw a barrier of policemen across the road to stop the procession."

TRAFFIC OBSTRUCTED

In reply to a question the witness, said that about 2,000 volunteers collected at the junction of Girgaum Back Road and Lamington Road and formed a chain to prevent any traffic on the road. They obstructed traffic for about one and a half hours.

The Magistrate asked the accused if they pleaded guilty to the charge when Sjt. Dhurandhar said: "The fact is that we do not recognise this court."

"NO MORAL SANCTION."

Mr. Dhurandhar then read the following statement in the court:

"I do not plead guilty. I have done no wrong. The charge against me is defiance of the order issued by the Police Commissioner. I do not recognise the right of the Police Commissioner to issue any such order against me. There is no moral law or the law of the people which gives him that right. There is only one law and that is the law which has sanction of the people behind it. The order of the Police Commissioner had no such sanction behind it. The whole of Bombay is witness to that fact.

In taking out the procession it is not we who were part of an unlawful assembly but it is the police and their officers who constituted the unlawful assembly.

GOVT.—UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY.

To go further the Government whose representatives obstructed us in taking out that procession is a huge unlawful assembly and to defy an order issued so unlawfully, it is our bounden duty.

The Magistrate at this stage interrupted and said he did not want a speech from the accused.

Accused: I recognise one law and you recognise another, that is all what I want to say.

Mr. Manjrekar also made the same statement.

COURT NOT CONCERNED WITH MORAL LAWS.

In passing judgment the Magistrate observed that the Court had nothing to do with moral laws to which the accused had referred in their statements. The court was there to vindicate the laws of the land. It was not true that the law in India had no sanction of the people.

He found the accused guilty and sentenced them to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

"BULLETIN EDITOR."

Sjt. Maneeklal Gandhi, the 20-year old Editor of the "Congress Bulletin" was next charged under Section 117 namely that he incited more than ten people to disobey an order lawfully promulgated by a Public Servant.

The Police Prosecutor said that the "Congress Bulletin" in its issue of the 12th incited people to take part in the 'Sholapur Day" celebrations in defiance of the Police Commissioner's order which the Bulletin described as a "tyrant's law."

The accused offered no plea and was also sentenced to six month's R. I.

B. P. C. C. MEETS

—:o:—

New "War Council" Forneed

A meeting of the B.P.C.C. was held on Tuesday evening behind closed doors, and had a prolonged discussion on various subjects. The meeting decided to reduce the number of members of the "War Council" from 7 to 5. The present "War Council" consists of Mr. G. Kapadia, Mrs. Perin Captain, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Mr. Indrajat Thakore and Mr. G. W. Mahashabde.

69 PICKETERS ARRESTED IN LAHORE.

—:o:—

LAHORE, June 16.

Nine volunteers were arrested to-day for picketing of liquor shops, bringing the total arrests to 69.—A. P.

NON VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

Situations Vacant.

WANTED.—A SHORTHAND TYPIST, Madrasee preferred, Salary Rs. 40. Those unemployed need only apply to Box 20, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2624

WANTED.—An experienced FIRE POLICY TYPIST also a STENO TYPIST, preferably with Insurance knowledge. Only experienced men need apply, with copies of testimonials, etc. to Box No.22, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 968

AN influential party shortly opening a Swadeshi Bhandar to push purely Indian made goods is open to accept goods on sonsignment. Central locality. Good opportunity for Indian manufacturers. Apply with particulars to P. O. No. 451, Bombay.
A R2628

WANTED.—A competent GRADUATE TUTOR to coach up a Matric Student in all subjects especially Mathematics, English and Science. State moderate terms. to Box No. 21, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2625

WANTED—(1) A. B. A. or B.Sc. strong in mathematics & Science for VI and VII Standards. (2) A. trained DRAWING TEACHER, (3) A. GYMNASIUM and DRILL TEACHER, (one knowing Indian games preferred.) Apply stating terms and qualifications only experienced need apply SECRETARY, Parle Tilak Vidyalaya.
A R2629

WANTED—A SALESMAN with a thorough knowledge of the local market and having influence with grocers, provisioners, Irani shops and sundry general merchants, Swadeshi articles. Good remuneration for the right person. Apply stating salary required. only those who can really sell need apply P. O. Box No. 451, Bombay.
A R2628

AUTUMN AND WINTER COMMENCED—Wanted Only a limited number of AGENTS on a salary of Rs. 75 and 12-1/2 per cent commission on a guaranteed business. For particulars apply sharp to THE ANGLO BURMA TEA COMPANY, Mettupalaiyam, Nilgiris.
A R 2621

WANTED—AGENTS to sell high class TINNED-TEAS. Best opportunity for patriotic dealers to have RELIABLE QUALITY. Entirely Indian concern. Apply Box No. 2, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 920

WANTED—CANDIDATES desiring to serve in Government, Railway and Canal Departments. Full particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas stamps; apply to:—IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Nai Sarak Delhi.
A R2585

WANTED—An experienced 1st or 2nd Class ENGINEER with experience in Double Roller, Single gins, Pressings and Iceworks. Applications stating caste, age and salary with copies of testimonials to Messrs. MAHALIRAM LUCHMAN DASS, Khurja U. P.
A R 2613

WANTED—Candidates to qualify themselves for the Subordinate Engineering Services from the Civil Engineering School, Lucknow, under thoroughly qualified efficient and experienced staff. The institution is managed and maintained by the Hindu Education Society, a Registered Body, the President of which is the Ex-Minister of Education in U. P. The new session commences from July, 1930. Apply for prospectus to PRINCIPAL, Civil Engineering School, Lucknow.
A 910

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for District Agencies from gentlemen of good social standing to sell the "EVERYMAN" Policy, which permits the assured to stop payment of premiums during illness or disability and offers him a monthly allowance with free medical aid when ill in addition to the full sum assured. Liberal first year and hereditary renewal commission to gentlemen producing good quality business. Apply for descriptive pamphlet, stating age, educational qualifications and credentials to the GENERAL MANAGER, Zenith Life Assurance Company, Limited, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A 907

Profession.

WORLD'S GREAT PREDICTIONS.—Simply State Your Time and date of birth or writing letter. One year life-reading with character, Re. 1. Five years, Rs. 4-8, Extensive, Rs. 10. Mr. P. K. Ghose, M.A., B.L., Calcutta, writes:—"The results are most accurate, etc., Beware of imitations GREAT INDIAN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Kashimkota, Vizag Dt.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED — MATRICULATED SALESMEN to organise Swadeshi Cloth Business in different centres. Pay Rs. 30. Security 100. Apply MANMOHAN KUMAR. Mazagaon, Bombay.
A R 2622

WANTED—A qualified INDIAN MIDWIFE and NURSE for a period of at least 3 months. Services may be confirmed if approved. State age, testimonials, references, and pay desired. CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Jasdan State, Kathiawar.
A 972

WANTED—Young men and women with genuine literary inclinations, journalistic experience preferable, to work for new bright Monthly Magazine of progressive thought. Apply Box No. 18, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A R 2618

Loans

27,000 Twenty-seven thousand (about) loan without interest granted for ten years enlistment according concession is continued till 29th July, 1930. Next date fixed for granting fresh loans 31st July 1930. Respectable Agents wanted on commission and pay Rs. 50 to 200. Ask for rules and list of loans granted: THE BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD., Bombay 2.
L 732

Houses & Flats To Let.

DOUBLE and SINGLE well-lighted AIRY ROOMS with baths and kitchens and separate water connections, electric lights. Rent very low. Near B. B. Railway Station, Lower Parel for Christians, Hindus and Parsis. Three separate buildings of Cassim Mitha in big independent compound. Apply on premises or at AIMILA AUTOMOBILE CO., New Queen's Road. Bombay. Tele. No. 22503
C R 2593

TO LET at Tardeo in Chikalwadi Road for Hindus, Block containing 1 drawing, 2 bed rooms, 1 dining room and kitchen, electric lights. Apply JIWANDAS D. SARAYA, C/o Dharamsi Dadachanji and Co., Solicitors, 23, Medows Street, Bombay.
C 700

Trade Announcement.

FINANCIER invites scheme for promoting Indian Industry. Particulars to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R 2612.

Matrimonial

INTERNATIONAL MATRIMONIAL AGENCY—Ladies and Gentlemen Europeans, Jews, Parsis, Hindus all communities apply with full particulars and photos. Strictly confidential. Apply post-Box No. 899, Bombay.
M R2590

Educational

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) oppo. Thakkar Bros. near Shuleshwar Fire Brigade Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W

ACCOUNTANCY ACCOSIATE, London, diploma course taught free by post in examination fees. Apply prospectus. P. PAITHANKER, 262, Budhawar Poona City.
E R 2616

SPECIAL SHORT COURSE, Rs. 50 to those who join immediately. RAO'S TAILORING COLLEGE, 143, Princess Street, Bombay 2.
E R 2631

PARSEE GRADUATE guarantees success to Matric and High School Girls and Boys in Mathematics, Science, Languages. General Conversational English speedily taught to Ladies at their own residence. Terms moderate. Apply Box No. 2560, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R 2599

Lost & Found.

LOST.—Yesterday G. I. P. Quarterly SECOND CLASS PASS, expiring Fourth September, Bori Bunder and Matunga, issued K. R. K. IYER. Finder kindly address HEATLEY GRESHAM, Forbes Street, Fort.
N R2626

LOST—A Buxton brown leather KEY TAINER, containing 9 keys, LOST near Whiteways at about 2-30 p.m. on Monday the 16th instant. Finder will be rewarded on returning same to address on the card contained in the Tainer.
JB R 2630

Medical.

FOR the cure and care of Mental and nervous diseases Lunacy, Hysteria, Epilepsy, Convulsions, Neuralgias, Sciatica, Headaches, Neurasthenia, Alcoholism, opium and drug habits. Also malaria, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Sprue. Apply Post Box 899, Bombay. Rejuvenation (Ladies and gentlemen) a speciality.
2615

Public Notices

WANTED.

WANTED—Experienced HINDU GRADUATE as guardian and tutor to one matric and two second standard students. Free boarding and lodging. Apply with testimonials and pay required to Box No. 17 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
956

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of the ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER, District School Board, Ratnagiri, on a salary of Rs. 250—5—300. Apply to the undersgined with details of Educational qualifications and past service together with copies of testimonials.

The applications should reach this Office not later than 5th July, 1930.

(Sd.) B. R. NANAL,
President, D. L. B., Ratnagiri.
13-6-30.
964

NOTICE.

WANTED—A PROFESSOR OF PHYSICS for the D. J. Sind College Karachi on Rs. 300—20—600. Provident Fund benefits. No quarters. Applications to reach the Secretary, Sind Collegiate Board not later than Tuesday 1st July 1930. Applicants must state their teaching experience. Expected to join not later than 1st August, 1930. The gentlemen selected may be called for an interview, in that case travelling allowance at the usual rates will be given.

G. B. BUTANI,
Secretary,
949 Sind Collegiate Board.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTIFICATION.

PAYMENT OF THE LOAN OF RS. 35|- LAKHS FOR VARIOUS SANITARY WORKS.

DUE 1ST JULY, 1930.

Debenture holders are informed that the IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA, BOMBAY have been appointed AGENTS of the Corporation for the repayment of the PRINCIPAL due.

DEBENTURES WILL CEASE TO CARRY INTEREST from 1st July, 1930, and will be redeemed on being surrendered duly discharged at the IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA, BOMBAY.

A. R. DALAL.
Municipal Commissioner
For the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay 17th May, 1930.
857

NOTICE.

MESSRS. MULLA & MULLA beg to inform their clients that owing to want of space in their Office premises, they intend to destroy all records prior to 1925. If any clients are desirous of taking away their papers, they are requested to do so on or before the 15th day of July, 1930, after which date the same will be destroyed.

Dated this 13th day of June, 1930.

MULLA & MULLA.

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

WANTED.—A GRADUATE, competent to fill Principal's post, salary Rs. 150 rising to 300 (28—3) Apply with testimonials and particulars to the

PRESIDENT,
The Board of Trustees,
Shree Sayaji High School,
BARODA.
967

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 10 flat CYCLO-STYLE MACHINES for the use in Primary Schools. Tenders should reach the undersigned on or before the 21st inst. Special mention should be made of the manufacturers.

Vice-Chairman,
District School Board, Thana.
971

WANTED.

1. A first class and highly educated MANAGER. Must be fully competent to manage large business concerns. Preference will be given to one experienced in Forest work.

2. An up-to-date and trained FOREST OFFICER, must be well up in all the branches of Forestry including growth of Lac, and have vast previous practical experience.

3. A GRADUATE or UNDER-GRADUATE TYPIST, fast and accurate. Steno-typist preferred. Knowledge of record keeping necessary.

Salaries according to qualifications. Substantial prospects. Applications with references and copies of testimonials (not to be returned) stating qualifications, experience, nationality, age and lowest salary acceptable, to be addressed to:—

Mr. NARESH CHANDRA,
B.A., LL.B.,
Personal Assistant to P. Triloki Nath Swami, P. O. Kishenpur, Biral, Railway Station Kasimpur-Kheri, S. S. L. Railway, District Meerut.
970

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS, 1930 (SECOND HALF YEAR).

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that at a Meeting to be held shortly, the Syndicate will proceed to make appointments to Examinerships at the B.A. Pass, B.Sc. Subsidiary, M.Sc. (Translation), B.Com., B.E., Law and Medical Examinations to be held during the second half of the current calendar year when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been received by the Registrar not later than TUESDAY, the 1st July, 1930. Forms of application and other particulars regarding the Examinerships may be obtained from the Registrar's office.

2. CANVASSING, DIRECT OR INDIRECT, WILL DISQUALIFY AN APPLICANT FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF EXAMINER.

By order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
Offg. University Registrar.
Bombay, 10th June, 1930.
922

WANTED.

WANTED—A PROFESSOR OF LOGIC for the Intermediate College, Kotah, Rajputana. Only M.A. M.A.'s with Logic should apply.

DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION.
953

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GOVINDJI RUGNATH of Vile-Parle, has agreed to sell to my client Final Plot No. 169 A of Town Planning Scheme Number 2 of Vile-Parle admeasuring 1000 Sq. Yds. or thereabouts free from all incumbrances whatsoever.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title interest, or estate in the said piece of land by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, possession, purchase, partnership, share, trust, wahiwat, or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, at his Office in "Vasant Niwas" Building, at Andheri, Bombay Suburban District, within fourteen days from the date hereof; otherwise the purchase will be completed at the expiry of the said period without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived, Dated the 17th day of June 1930.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL.
Advocate, High Court.
956

Public Notices

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Principal on a salary from Rs. 400 to Rs. 600 according to qualifications. Candidates must have qualified themselves as Mechanical Engineer and must have had good practical experience in workshop in addition to the teaching experience for some years. Selected candidate will be on probation for one year. Applications with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) stating age should reach the undersigned by the 30th June 1930.

EDUCATIONAL SECRETARY,
Victoria Diamond Jubilee Hindu Technical Institute, Lahore
896

Legal Notices.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SUKHANAND GURMUKHRAI of Bombay Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant has contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having, or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 113, Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground (now redeemed) with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the East side of Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District and town and Island, of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 131.48 (one hundred thirty-one and decimal point forty nine) square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on or towards the South by the Property of Shanker Purshotam Vishram and now belonging to the Trustees of the estate of Tulsidas Varajdas, on or towards the West by the said Kalbadevi Road and on or towards the North and East by the property of Motichand Raghunath, which said piece of land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Cess No. 80 New No. 70 Old Survey No. 235 New Survey No. 1474 and Cadastral Survey No. 1559 of Bhuleshwar Division and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 487 Old Street Nos. 335-337-339 and New Street Nos. 235-37, Kalbadevi Road.

Dated this 16th day of June 1930.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI
DINSHAW & CO.
Purchasers' Attorneys.
935

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT BOMBAY.

SUIT NO. 13073 OF 1930.

M. G. NADKARNI, Proprietor Nadkarni and Co. .. Plaintiff.
versus
P. N. VWAYKER, the Secretary and Member of Lawyers' Cricket Club, on behalf of himself and other the Members of the said Club ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the provisions of O. 1, R. 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, Notice is hereby given that the Plaintiff abovenamed has instituted the above suit on the 6th May, 1930, in this Court against the Defendant abovenamed on behalf of himself as Secretary and other Members of Lawyers' Cricket Club praying:—

(a) For a sum of Rs. 278-8-0 being the amount due by the Defendants to the Plaintiff for the price of goods (sport goods) sold and supplied to them at their order and request from 17-2-27 to 9-11-29 as per statement Rs. 528-8-0
Less received on account from 20-4-27 to 24-9-29 Rs. 250-0-0
Rs. 278-8-0

(b) For costs of the above suit.

And the hearing of the above suit has been fixed for Wednesday, the 2nd day of July, 1930.

Dated this 13th day of June, 1930.

AGASKER,
Offg. Registrar.
Mr. F. D. NANAVATI,
Advocate for Plaintiff.
961

Amusements.

GLOBE
CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.
To-night 5, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
Douglas Fairbanks
in
"THE THREE MUSKETEERS"
NEXT SATURDAY
A Romanntic Thriller
SENOR AMERICANO
Starring
KEN MAYNARD
An epic of old California

IMPERIAL
CINEMA
Lamington Road
presents to-night and this week,
INTERNATIONAL PICTURES CORPN.'S JEWEL PRODUCTION
DEVADASI
or
"THE TEMPLE MAID"
featuring Miss ZUBEDA and supported by Mr. RAJA SANDO
Daily (4) four shows at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
Extra shows on Saturday, Sunday and Holidays at 3 p.m.

Do You Remember THE BATTLE CRY !
Well! here it is—See to-night
KRISHNA FILM CO.'S GLORIOUS PICTURE
JAY SOMNATH
(Mehta-Luhor Production)
A mighty Historical drama depicting the Glory of old
Gujarat
ALSO STAGE DANCE
by
MISS SHANTA
Sweet Music and Song
KRISHNA
CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE
New Charni Road.

SHREE ANAND VILAS SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Grant Road
RIPON THEATRE
WEDNESDAY, 18-6-30 at 9 p.m.
STREE SAMRAJYA
Plan open at the Theatre.
G. V. VIRKAR,
Proprietor.
909

COMMENCING FROM 21ST JUNE
THE CONQUEROR
Featuring
Miss GOHAR Jr.
and
MASTER VITHAL
supported by
Messrs. KHAN AND ELIZER
THE CONQUEROR
A tale of old Rajputana recounting heroic deeds, dauntless bravery of the Rajputs, their clans and internal feuds.
True mirror of Rajput life.
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAON, BOMBAY.
Time and rates as usual

Amusements.

TO-DAY
At 6-30 & 10 P. M.
at the
NEW PATHE CINEMA
Lamington Rd. (Queen's Rd. End).
'Phone: 41561.
"Captain Swagger"
Featuring
ROD LA ROCQUE
and
SUE CAROL
also
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
FANCY THAT—COMEDY.
MICKEY THE MOUSE IN "PLOW BOY"—CARTOON.
Reduced prices for all performances.

EMPIRE
THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
TIN GODS
featuring
THOMAS MEIGHAM
RENEE ADOREE
Drinking the dregs of the earth and about to strike dead bottom, A Cabaret Dancer shows him the light.

EXCELSIOR
THEATRE.
6-30 and 10 p.m.
ALL-TALKING ROMANCE
IN
OLD ARIZONA
featuring
EDMUND LOWE
WARNER BAXTER
DOROTHY BURGESS
Here are three of the greatest characters—the most vivid personalities that stage or screen has ever known.

ROYAL
Opera House,
6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
"GOOD TIME CHARLEY"
featuring
HELENE COSTELLO
WARNER OLAND
CLYDE COOK
Glamorous Story of a Song and Dance man and his Dancing Daughter.

THE CAPITOL
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
Up to Friday, 20 June only!

All Talking, Singing Dancing Marvel with
COLOUR SCENES.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA (INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND). MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK.)

Date	Steamers	
1930		
June		
21st	Maloja	20,827
28th	Razmak	10,857
July		
5th	Ranpura*	16,601
12th	Malwa	11,000
19th	Naldera x	16,088
26th	Rawalpindi	16,619
Aug.		
2nd	Morea*	10,946
9th	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518
16th	Narkunda x	16,572
23rd	Macedonia	11,120
30th	Rajputana*	16,568
Sept.		
6th	Ranpura	16,601
13th	Mooltan x	20,847
20th	Ranchi	16,650
27th	Mantua*	10,946
Oct.		
4th	Viceroy of India	19,648
11th	Comorin x	16,132
18th	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518
25th	Razmak @	10,857
Nov.		
1st	Rajputana	16,568
8th	Naldera x	16,088
15th	Ranpura	16,601
22nd	Macedonia	11120
29th	Razmak	10,857
Dec.		
6th	Narkunda*	16,572
13th	Viceroy of India	19,648
20th	Rawalpindi x	16,619
27th	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518
Jan.		
3rd	Mooltan x	20,952
10th	Rajputana	16568
17th	Ranchi*	16,650
24th	Ranpura	16,601
31st	Maloja	20,837
Feb.		
7th	Mantua	10946
14th	Comorin	15132
21st	Viceroy of India	19,648
28th	Naldera x	16,088
Mar.		
7th	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518
14th	Razmak xx	10,857
21st	Ranchi	16 650
28th	Narkunda x	16,572
Apr.		
4th	Ranpura	16,601
9th	Moldavia**	16,543
11th	Razmak	10,857
18th	Viceroy of India	19,648
25th	Mooltan x	20,952
May		
2nd	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.
x Through from Australia.
* Through from China.
with limited accommodation for passengers from India.
** Extra steamer carrying 1st and 3rd cabin passengers.
xx To Marseilles only.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM BOMBAY TO EUROPE.

TO LONDON.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£92	£82	£72	£62
Return	£	144	126	

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£56	£50
Return	88	88

TO MARSEILLES.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	130	116	102

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£52	£46
Return	91	81

SPECIAL SHORT SEASON.

RETURN TICKETS, 1930.

1st and 2nd Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued available for return to Bombay by "VICEROY OF INDIA" due 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£74
To London and back with special train both ways	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN. FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single.	Return.
London	£30	£52
Marseilles	28	49

Combination Return Tickets between any two grades including Third Cabin can be arranged.

OUTWARDS—OCTOBER, 1931.

The "Strathnaver" a new steamer of 21,000 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SOUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steames	Tons.
1930		
20th Nov.	DUMANA	8,427
11th Dec.	DOMALA	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£ 98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

June	30	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
	26	Kidderpore	Straits, China and Japan.
July	4	Rajputana	Colombo, China & Japan.
	18	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
Aug.	1	Mantua	Colombo, China & Japan.
	15	Comorin	Colombo & Australia.
	29	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan
Sept.	12	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
	26	Morea	Colombo, China & Japan.
Oct.	10	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
	24	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China & Japan.
Nov.	7	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
	21	Ranchi	Colombo, China & Japan.
Dec.	5	Maloja	Colombo & Australia.
	19	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailings approximately every month. Fares £74 to £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930.		
June		
18th	Bandra	Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
18th	Karagola	East and South Africa.
20th	Varsova	Karachi, Bushire, Mohammerah & Basrah.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500, May to September, 1930.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs|Friday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

Castor Oil

India as a Nation has decided to boycott all British products.
We offer BAUTA Castor Oil, Made in France; Cold Drawn, of superior quality; being Tasteless and odourless is relished by all users; and being effective strongly recommended by Doctors.
Available in bottles or tins of all respectable dealers.

INSIST TO HAVE BAUTA CASTOR OIL.

Rangnekar & Palekar

118, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
KamoMaru	8000	...	@25June
* Calcutta Maru ..	5339	15 June	27 June
Katori Maru ..	10000	...	@9 July
Sado Maru.	5898	29 June	13 July
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	...	@16July
Kashima Maru ..	10000	...	29July
* Tottori Maru ..	5973	16 July	30 July
Shidzuoka Maru ..	6270	29 July	12 Aug
Hakone Maru ..	10500	...	@12 Aug
Suwa Maru	11000	...	@26 Aug
* Rangoon Maru ..	5059	17 Aug.	29 Aug

*Do not carry passengers.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers'	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	26 June	14 July
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	9 July	27 July
Terukuni Maru ..	12000	22 July	8 Aug.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	...	17 June
Tatsuta Maru ..	22000	19 June	25 June
Asama Maru ..	22000	3 July	9 July

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Post Office.
Phone No. 28279, 28738
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

The Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Ltd.,

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate Bombay.

A SAFE— and Satisfying

A Perfect and Pleasing Tonic

THE ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

Rupee ONE for a Tin (32 Pills).
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, JAMNAGAR, (Kathiawar.)

Bombay Branch:—
Kalbadevi Road.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.)

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed ..	60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..	30,00,000
Reserve Fund ..	24,15,000

HEAD OFFICE: MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent), Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.
Raja Ratna Bhailal Dajibhai Amin, B.A., M.S.C.I., Managing Agent. Abembic Chemical Works Ld., Baroda.
Sheth Bansukhbhai Mofatlal of the Shorock Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1|2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3-1|2 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE, General Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1859.)
HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange, (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS: THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	90,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 1-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period of rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS.
opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors
Princess Street, BOMB

BANKING.

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

(Established 1865.)
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital ..	40,00,000
Capital Called-up ..	35,50,000
Reserve Fund ..	44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies:

Agra.	Lahore.
Allahabad.	Lahore City.
Allahabad City.	Lucknow.
Amritsar.	Lucknow City.
Bareilly.	Aminabad Park.
Benares.	Lucknow.
Bombay.	Lyallpur.
Cawnpore.	Meerut.
Cawnpore City.	Moradabad.
Chandausi.	Mussoorie.
Dehra Dun.	Muttra.
Delhi.	Jagpur.
Fyzabad.	Naini Tal.
Gorakpur.	Patna.
Hapur.	Rae Bareli.
Hathras.	Raipur.
Jhansi.	Rangoon.
Jubbulpore.	Shajahanpur.
	Sitapur.

Pay Offices:

Auralya.	Hardoi.
Banda.	Kinari Bazar, Agra.
Deoband.	Moradabad City.
Eatwah.	Sikandarabad, U. P.
Ghaziabad.	Sambhal.

LONDON BANKERS:
The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank, Limited.

Banking business of every description transacted on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	100,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	100,000,000
RESERVE FUND	111,000,000

BRANCHES.

Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
	Lyons	Shimonoser
Calcutta	Manila	Sourabaya
Canton	Marunouchi	San
Changchun	(Tokio)	Francisco
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsan
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. YABUKI, Manager.

Western India

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13, Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS

Bonus per	1000 p. a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18

Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For Agency and other particulars please apply.

Continued from column 7.)

Total	61,000
U. P.	18,000
Broach|Surti	60,000
P|American	8,000
Dhollera	27,000
Western|Comptah	25,000
Karangani|Cambodia	5,000
Sundries, etc.	3,000
Total	746,000
The Stock in Bombay on the same date being:—	
Unsold	746,000
With Mills	150,000
With Exporters	320,000
Sold but not weighed	10,000
Vs. a month ago,	1,247,000
Total	1,226,000

INDIAN COTTON SITUATION.

Supply And Demand.

FAIR DEMAND IN STORE.

Artificial Regulation Undesirable.

Bombay, June 10.

THE AMERICAN MARKET.

Under the influence of adverse weather news the market was steady with an advancing tendency in the early part of the month but an improvement in the chart later caused prices to recede and a quieter tone to prevail. Trade conditions continued to be unsatisfactory, and the Indian position added to the existing feeling of gloom. At this stage the market is very sensitive to climatic conditions and as the question of acreage is still uncertain, we can only advise caution until more concrete data are available for the formation of an opinion regarding the Statistical position, state Messrs. Rodocanachi and Co., in the monthly review.

THE INDIAN MARKET. was weak with a declining tendency, and a distinctly demoralized feeling towards the close. The Indo-American parity has again widened and Indian cotton is now cheaper than it was in 1926|27 though America was then about 200 points lower than it is to-day.

WEAKNESS NOT JUSTIFIED.

From a Statistical point of view the extreme weakness is not justified. For although subsequent events render necessary a certain revision in our estimates of the offtake as set out in our last month's report, the surplus even so is not excessive. The reasons for the weakness have therefore to be sought elsewhere. And these are the uncertainty in the present situation and the delay on the part of the bazaar to open New Crops.

The first causes an all round reluctance on the part of big investors to lock up money in Cotton, a course which they would, otherwise have probably taken especially in view of the very low prices and the abnormally wide parity, and thus throws the onus of carrying the cotton upon Traders of comparatively limited means.

The second aggravates the situation inasmuch as it confronts the Trade with the possibility of having unhedged cotton left on their hands at the end of July and the outcome of this is an artificial pressure to sell out which casts over the market a feeling of nervousness and furthermore causes potential buyers to procrastinate.

It should be borne in mind that at this juncture, and especially in a year of low prices and a wide parity, the routine is that a number of overseas buyers decide to fulfil a part of their forward requirement and that sales thus made are covered with New Crop Contracts the supply of these coming in turn from stockholders of old cotton who, at a satisfactory margin, are always willing to carry their cotton beyond July.

It follows that in the absence of a New Crop Contract the only alternative left to the Trader is to sell his cotton for what it will fetch, or else to tender it against the contract if it is technically tenderable and it is this eagerness to part with stocks somehow or another which caused the weakness commented upon above.

TRADE ATTITUDE.

The Trade have been viewing the situation with grave concern and the meetings which have been held in matter have srystalised in a concrete suggestion that the Board of the E.I.C.A. should be approached with a view of fixing minimum rates. The proposal was put before the Board of the E.I.C.A. and the latter decided to fix minimum prices for contracts subject to revision as follows:

	Old Crop.	New Crop
Broach	240	250
Oomha	197	207
Bengal	175	185

The necessity of opening New Contracts was also fully discussed, and the outsome is that trading in New Crops will be inaugurated in the very near future.

ARTIFICIAL REGULATION.

Artificial regulation of prices is always undesirable in a commodity market, but in this instance the Board had to contend with an emergency, and in so doing had to adopt emergency measures.

It is hoped that the fixation of prices in conjunction with the opening of New Crops may assist transfers of hedges and thus relieve the pressure for ready cotton which was chiefly responsible for the acuteness of the depression under which our market has been lately labouring.

Generally speaking, as soon as prices are stabilized and some confidence is restored a fair demand for Indian Cotton should be looked forward to as prices are undoubtedly very cheap and a lot of the present inactivity is due to the psychological tendency of the buyer to keep aloof from weak markets hoping to do better later on.

THE STATISTICAL POSITION.

The collapse in the China market, the unsatisfactory trade in Japan during the last month as well as the dislocation of business in Bombay render a revision of our statistical figures necessary, and the following is our estimates of the supply and offtake based on the latest information to hand:—

ESTIMATED YIELD.

	Bales.
Oomras	2,760,0000
Bengal	1,090,000
P|American	440,000
Broach|Surti	430,000
Dhollera	260,000
Comptah|Dharwar	170,000
Western|Cambodia	235,000
Tinnivelly|Cambodia	320,000
Sundries	150,000
Handloom consumption	750,000
Total	6,605,000
	Bales
Carryover	1,047,000
Total Supplies	7,652,000

OFFTAKE.

	Bales
Europe and U. S. A.	1,900,000
Japan|China	2,000,000
Mills	2,500,000
Handloom	750,000
Total	7,150,000
Estimated carryover	502,000

It will be seen that though the expected carryover shows an increase, it is still low enough to render the position sound, and this demonstrates once again that the present depression is due to reasons other than economical. For the sake of comparison we give below the carryover in the previous 5 years:—

1924|25 1925|26 1926|27 1927|28 1928|29 319,000 398,000 348,000 957,000 1,047,000.

THE CROP: All stapled crops are on the wane, and top qualities have practically disappeared everywhere, Mills having on the whole been taking up all arrivals.

STOCKS IN BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY STOCK shows a reduction on last month's figures but it is still heavy in itself. There is still a variety of nice Oomra styles offering at attractive margins and the same is the case with "Bengal". The stock of 'Westerns' is small as only a comparatively small proportion of the arrivals have found their way to the Bombay market in the shape of unsold parcels. 'Comptah' and 'Sangli Miraj' are fairly plentiful and some unsold parcels of 'Karangani' and 'Cambodia' are beginning to trickle in.

THE READY COTTON MARKET.

Notwithstanding the fact that our market was frequently closed during the month the offtake was fair, and it would have been very satisfactory if trading conditions had been more settled as there was a latent but nevertheless steady demand in the early part of the month. The qualities available are substantially the same as those mentioned in our last month's report, except that stapled cotton is more freely available. Top qualities are, however unavailable.

MONTHLY OFFTAKE.

We make the offtake for the month of May as follows:—

	May	Up to date
Oomra	45,000	718,000
Broach	5,000	67,000
Bengal	9,000	111,000
Sundries	2,000	63,000
Total	61,000	959,000
Vs. same time last year	162,000	1,018,000

The distribution being:—

Leading Exporters	22,000	490,000
Mills	22,000	221,000
Other Buyers	17,000	248,000
Total	61,000	959,000

THE MONSOON is still weak and its progress is uncertain. The Meteorological department opine that the rains will set in late this year, and that the total rainfall will be normal or in excess.

THE INDIAN NEW CROP ACREAGE.

It is too early to form an opinion regarding the area which will be put under cotton this year, but taking into account present prices and conditions we should think there may be a reduction of about 10 per cent.

THE UNSOLD STOCK:

The following is our estimate of the unsold stock on June, 1930:—

OOMRAS.	
C. P. No. I and II	121,000
Berar	181,000
Khandesh Mathia	98,000
Moglai	157,000
Total	557,000
BENGALS.	
S|Punjab Rajputana	

(Continued in column 5.)

"ARGO"

Is a highly refined 100% pure vegetable cooking OIL, untouched by hand throughout its manufacture.

ARGO OIL fried foods in cooking do not absorb oil, and when ready to serve, are ALWAYS EASILY digested.

Can be had from all leading grocers at the following prices:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
37 lbs. tins.	17	0	0	per tin
9½ " "	5	2	0	" "
4½ " "	2	12	0	" "
2 " "	1	5	0	" "
1 " "	0	12	0	" "

Distributors:—
COEN PRODUCTS CO.,
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MARVELLOUS PSYCHOLOGICAL READINGS.

Arise / exchange darkness for light; sorrow for joy. I will positively aid you in the solution of your problems. If worried or in suspense send one to five questions with your Date of Birth or Time of Writing and I Will send simple, direct and unambiguous replies by V.P. for a nominal fee of Re. 1/4/- only. Complete satisfaction assured, else your fee cheerfully refunded.

Consult me at once: PROF. SEKHAR, THE GREAT MESMERIST:-- ELLORE. (W. Godavary Dt. Madras Presidency.)

DIVINE TREATMENT OF HERNIA Wonderful Cure without Operation.

Any kind of Hernia either acute of chronic is perfectly cured within a very short time. Directions are sent on production of the detailed condition of the disease with one anna stamp.

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CURED IN 7 DAYS.

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Free! SEND THIS MATTER WITH Half Anna Stamp for return postage only and you will get 3 days' supply of

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A Boon to Married Men.

The Most Wonderful Remedy for Nervous Debility, General Weakness, Loss of Appetite, Brain-fag, Head-ache, Neuralgia, Heart Palpitation, Low Vitality, Insomnia, etc., etc. Price Rs. 2 per phial. V. P. Extra.

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CIGARETTE PAPERS
IN THE HANDY PACKING
Each paper you take leaves the next ready Semi-transparent Absolutely pure. Crisp as a Bank-note but thin as gossamer. Zig-Zag makes a better cigarette more easily.
The Best in the Papers

WHY OLD?

SAMPLE FREE.

Our "Rajvaid Hair Dye" instantaneously turns the white hairs into natural deep black and makes them shining and lastingly jet-black. This "Rajvaid Hair Dye" is the best, cheapest and easiest in use.

Price One phial Re. 1-2.
Small phial As. 10. postage 1 to 3 phials As. 6.
On remittance of As. 4, a sample phial is sent free of postage.

Rajvaid Sri Bamandasji Kaviraj, 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
Telegrams:—"RAJVAID" Calcutta.

TROTSKY TELLS HIS STORY.

—:o:—

Man Who Organised Victory On 16 Fronts.

ENEMIES DENOUNCED.

Trotsky was—both in the good and the bad sense of the word—the most dramatic of the leaders of the Bolshevik Revolution, writes W. N. E. in the "Daily Herald."

And Trotsky's rise and fall is therefore, naturally enough, the big personal drama—tragedy if you will—of the Revolution.

Here in "My Life" (Thornton Butterworth, 30s.) published today, is his own story, told in his own graphic, vehement, pugnacious way.

Trotsky does not apologise. He boasts. And he fights.

His purpose is not to defend himself, but to denounce his victorious enemies.

He lays about him savagely. And he boasts magnificently. The Russian Revoution, you gather, was chiefly his doing. Lenin's, perhaps, too.

LENIN AND TROTSKY

But Lenin's greatest stroke of genius was, it would appear, his realisation of Trotsky's supreme value. And Lenin's greatest mistakes were made when, on occasion, he differed from Trotsky.

Yet he has something to boast of.

It was his fiery energy, as well as Lenin's cool judgment and iron will, that led to victory in the "ten days" of 1917.

It was his dynamic leadership and organising power that built and inspired the ragged army that, fighting on 16 fronts, saved the Revolution. He was Danton and Carnot in one.

Was it—as he has it—base ingratitude and the low scheming of ambitious rivals that later brought his fall?

SECOND NAPOLEON

Or was it that his colleagues sensed the danger that his genius, coupled with his enormous egotism, might have made of him a second Napoleon? Did the Bolsheviks, when they broke him, save the Revolution from that Bonapartist fate so often predicted for it?

His own book suggest that there was no little reason for such fears.

But what a story it is. The childhood of this clever son of a small Jewish farmer in the Ukraine. The quick, eager, questing mind, leading him inevitably into the revolutionary camp.

SIBERIA TWICE

Then prison, Siberia, the thrilling escape, the years of exile. The heroic failure of the Revolution of 1905. Again prison, again Siberia, again escape, again exile.

And then the tremendous drama of 1917. The story has been told a hundred times. But here it is again, by one of the chief actors.

And what a story. What fantastic odds could one have got in November, '17, for a bet that in 1930 all the Russias would be a Union of Soviet Republics!

The civil wars and the intervention. And then the hideously painful task of restarting economic life in a ruined and devastated country.

Lastly, the struggle for power that followed Lenin's death. And at the end, once more prison, once more exile.

What a theme for a Greek tragedian: or for a Shakespeare!

MOVE AGAINST STALIN.

—:o:—

Campaign By His Right Wing Critics.

TOMSKY'S RETURN.

Stalin is facing a strong undercurrent of criticism from members of the Communist Party in Russia. The "Right Wing" is active, says the Moscow correspondent of the "Daily Herald."

Political manoeuvring is going on which will probably determine in advance the decision of the Party Congress and the next two years' policy.

The preliminary conferences are the scene of this new tussle.

One notes with interest that Tomsky is returning to the limelight.

Although formally a member of the "Politbureau," Tomsky, like Bukharin, was many months ago ousted from leadership of the Party, and was given a very minor economic position, owing to what were looked upon as his decidedly Right Wing tendencies.

Last week, however, he was elected as honorary chairman of two of the largest Party conferences in the Moscow city districts.

"Pravda" (the organ of the Communist Party) does not hide the fact that Right Wing adherents are trying, during the present Congress discussions, to win support for their ideas.

According to the Press, these attempts, as well as similar attempts at preliminary Party conferences in the Red Army, have been decisively repulsed.

Voroshilov, Commissar for War, in a speech on Saturday, showed complete agreement with Stalin.

LENIN'S WIDOW REBUKED.

This seems to show that the Right Wingers cannot expect Voroshilov's support for their policies, which consist chiefly in slackening the rate of present advance towards Socialism.

Nadezhda Krupskaya, Lenin's widow, indulged at an important conference in the Baumann district of Moscow in some sharp criticism of Stalin's collestivisation methods.

According to the Press, the delegates rebuked her vigorously but politely—with the tremendous respect always shown to her as a tried Party leader and Lenin's life companion.

She is not Stalin's only critic; but the present discussion indicates that, whereas before the last Congress, in 1927, the Party leadership faced organised vocal and violent opposition, at present the Right Wingers, at best, are trying to "bore from within."

The fact that the Right Wingers are either afraid or too unpopular to attack openly—as Trotzky did before the last Congress—strengthens Stalin's position.

SIR JOHN SIMON RESUMES PRACTICE.

—:o:—

Interesting Precedents.

The "Daily Telegraph" understands that Sir John Simon, K.C., whose retirement from the Bar was announced in January, 1928, after his appointment to the chairmanship of the India Statutory Commission, is about to resume practice at the Bar.

With the completion of the Commission's report his duties in that capacity have ended, and he has determined again to enter the legal arena.

Except in the case of one who has filled the position of a superior judge in this country, there is no traditional barrier to that course being taken. The late Earl of Oxford and Asquith resumed practice after serving the office of Home Secretary as Mr. Asquith.

One or two County-court judges have after retirement gone back to the Bar, and that step was also taken by Sir Walter Schwabe, K.C., after he had resigned the position of Chief Justice of Madras, to which he was appointed in 1921.

It will also be recalled that when Sir James O'Connor retired on pension from the position of Lord Justice of Appeal in Ireland, he, at his own request, was disbarred in order that he could practise as a solicitor in the Irish Free State.

The late Sir T. Willis Chitty, K. C., was an example of one who in the lower capacity of Senior Master and King's Remembrancer, went back to the Bar on resigning that office.

VISIT TO AMERICA.

Sir John Simon has several times attended legal conventions in the United States, on special invitation, and he is to be one of the large party of English judges and lawyers who will visit America and Canada in August as guests of the American and Canadian Bar Associations. Amongst his companions on that pilgrimage, to which reference has previously been made in "The Daily Telegraph," will be Viscount Dunedin, Lord Tomlin, Lord Macmillan, several of his Majesty's judges, Sir William Jowitt, K.C. (the Attorney-General) and Sir Frank Merriman, K.C. (ex-Solicitor-General).

To pick up the threads of practice on returning to the Bar will come easily to a lawyer of Sir John Simon's ability and repute. Before joining the Indian Commission his income from Bar practice was understood to stand at a record figure. He served as Attorney-General in 1913, and one of the first briefs handed to him on quitting office and resuming general practice was marked at the substantial figure of 7,000 guineas.

M. Ps'. OVERTIME CONDEMNED.

—:o:—

Late Sittings Effect Health.

LONGER WEEK-ENDS.

A review of the whole Parliamentary procedure is foreshadowed by the report of the Select Committee which has been considering the possibility of sittings in the House of Commons starting and finishing earlier in the day, says the "Daily Herald".

The Committee's report is based on the evidence of 17 witnesses, including the Speaker, the Leaders and Chief Whips of the three Parties in the House.

"The convenience and health of members were important considerations in influencing the Committee in its report."

"Governments, it is emphasised should be strongly discouraged from suspending the 11 o'clock rule and permitting late sittings of the House."

CHANGE OF HOURS.

The possibility of a definite change of hours resolved itself into meeting at 2 o'clock instead of 2-45, and rising at 10 or 10-15 instead of 11 o'clock.

Although the Government Chief Whip supported it, the weight of the evidence was against this proposal on the ground that the possible advantages were outweighed by the probable disadvantages.

Some of the witnesses who were theoretically in favour were, however, not convinced that it would be possible in practice.

The Committee further recommends for the convenience of members living at a distance that the normal hours of meeting and rising on Fridays should be 10 o'clock and 3 o'clock respectively, instead of 11 o'clock and 4 o'clock as at present.

Secrets Of High Finance.

—:o:—

Mr. Norman Angell writes in the "Daily Herald":—

All of us are, willy nilly, interested in money, so that when anyone sets out to tell us its story he is certain of an audience which will be all ears!

And when the teller is such an authority as Norman Angell, M.P., the famous author of "The Great Illusion", which foretold the futility of the Great War, attention and interest are doubly assured.

His book, which he tells me will be published by Cassell's next Thursday, is called "The Story of Money", and is written for the ordinary average man to whom high finance is a mystery.

It explains the real position of money in international relations: it tells what money has done for human society, the problems it has created and those it has solved.

There is nothing technical or abstruse in the writing. But the fundamental facts relative to money and credit are given in such an exciting way that the road to understanding of a great problem is clearly illuminated for the benefit of every man and woman who will be fortunate enough to read it.

TODDY SHOP PICKETING AT KHARWAR.

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent.)

KARWAR, June 12.

A batch of seven volunteers under the leadership of "Nagesh Ramkrishna Bhat," of Karwar Taluka, in the Canara District, started picketing to-day at 3 p.m. under the auspices of the Congress Committee of a toddy shop, daily visited by hundreds of fishermen and a hosts of people of other working classes. As soon as the Congress volunteers started picketing, pople began to pour in to the spot in hundreds. The owner of the shop, in question, then, informed the police authorities, and soon, a "Fouzdar, 2 constables, and 1 Havildar came and ordered the volunteers to stand at an 'extreme side' of the road and not in the middle under the plea that they were obstructing the traffic. The Fouzdar then wrote down the names of the picketers as well as of some of the spectators. The picketing continued till 8-30 p.m. The proceeds of the sales for the day were not even one rupee.

LOTUS INK & FOUNTAIN PEN KALE'S WRITING INK

V. DHRU & CO.

SOLE AGENTS, 17 Elphinstone Circle BOMBAY.

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(HYDROGEN PEROXIDE 12 VOLS. MERCK)

THE SYNONYM FOR STRENGTH, STABILITY AND PURITY.

Hydrogen Peroxide is one of the most useful products known to modern science. In the treatment of wounds, sores, etc. its powerful antiseptic and germicidal properties render it invaluable. As a mouth-wash it prevents throat and lung diseases. It keeps the teeth white and clean. A soaked compress will assist in removing black-heads and pimples. In manicure it whitens the nails, removes stains and brightens dull parts. It has a hundred other uses in the home, but it is worse than useless unless pure, of full strength, and stable.

Insist on having "MERCKOZONE" and you will have a product that can always be relied on, issued by a manufacturer whose reputation for absolute purity and realiability extends over more than 260 years.

ISSUED IN 4 OZ, IO OZ, AND 20 OZ PATENT BOTTLES
STOCKED BY ALL CHEMISTS.

B. C.

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.

Churchgate Street, ... BOMBAY.

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits about } Rs. 65,00,00,000
Total Assets about ... „ 6,66,10,00,000

Head Office 55, Wall Street, New York.
Branches in all parts of the World.

Special facilities for business with America including purchasing and selling of American Securities.

This Bank invites current account of DOCTORS, LAWYERS, SOLICITORS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS and INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS WHICH MAINTAIN BALANCES OF Rs. 10,000/- TO Rs. 100,000/- FOR THE PERIOD OF THE FIRST HALF YEAR WILL EARN 3 p. c. INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.

Rates for Short or long deposits can be had on application. Loans and overdraft granted on approved securities.

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AGENTS, SUB-AGENTS & CANVASSERS,

BOTH SEXES, FOR

Loans & Insurance Business.

APPLY:—

MITCHELL TRADING CO.

Between 3 & 7 P.M. on Week Days at

DADYSETT HOUSE,

Opp. Hongkong Bank, Fort, BOMBAY.

(The Provident Insurance and Loans, Ltd.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

To Support "Sak."

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha there will be a public meeting at Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Thursday, the 19th instant, at 6-15 p.m., to support Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala's candidature for the House of Commons, when Dr. Deshmukh will preside, and Prof. P. A. Wadia, Mr. Dinshaw Irani, Solicitor, Mr. Sorab Banaji, Bar-at-Law, Dr. S. K. Vaidya, Mrs. Goshesh Captain, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi and others will deliver speeches.

Admission will be by tickets costing Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8 and As. 4, which can be had at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall from 4-30 to 7 p.m.

Proceeds will go to Saklatvala's Election Fund.

E WARD CONGRESS SATYAGRAHA COMMITTEE.

Under the auspices of the above Committee the opening ceremony of the Satyagraha Camp will be performed to-day (Wednesday), at 9-30 p.m., at Mazagaon Koliwada Nabab Tank ground.

MEETING OF TRADERS AND MERCHANTS POSTPONED.

The meeting of the General Traders and Associations fixed for 5 p.m. on Wednesday, the 18th instant, at the Congress House, has to be adjourned to 5 p.m. on Saturday next, the 21st instant, owing to other important engagements.

CHARKHA CLASS AT BANDRA.

Under the auspices of the Desh Sevika Sangha a Charkha class will be started at Bandra in Mr. K. Natarajan's house, Turner Road. The class will be opened on the 1st of July.

The hours for teaching will be:—From 7-30 to 9 a.m. for children; from 2 to 4 p.m. for ladies; from 6 to 7-30 p.m. for men.

Those who wish to join the classes should give in their names to Mrs. Rattanbai Mehta, New Patkar's Blocks, Turner Road, between 8 to 10 p.m.

A PUBLIC MEETING

will be held in
The COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL,
TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY),
18th JUNE, at 6-30 p.m.
When an Address on

THE GREAT WAR OF 1914

and its relation to the
COMING WORLD CRISIS
will be given by
MR. R. T. NAISH
(Anglican Layman),
Author of the "Midnight Hour & After", etc.
COME AND BRING A FRIEND.

DESH SEVIKA SANGHA.

During the meeting of Varna Ashram at Ram Bagh the Sevikas stood outside to protect the members of Varna Ashram while they were passing resolutions condemning the Sarda Act and the Age of Consent Bill. They wonder if we were right. The crowd was excited because one of the resolutions was to the effect to ask for representation on the Round Table Conference. The crowd thought with all India how it was possible even to imagine the Round Table Conference or any Conference without Mahatmaji.

Yesterday the Sevikas stood all the afternoon pleading with the crowd outside Whiteaway Laidlaw.

To-day as Pundit Motilalji is arriving all Sevikas are expected to be present at Bori Bunder Station at 8 a.m. All the Sevikas are requested to be present at Bhagwan Kalyanji Wadi at 2-30 p.m. and from there they shall go to the meeting at Azad Maidan.

PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU ARRIVES IN BOMBAY TO-DAY.

Huge Morning Procession And Monster Evening Meeting.

The Secretary B.P.C.C. writes:

Pandit Motilal Nehru, acting President of the Indian National Congress is arriving in Bombay on Wednesday the 18th inst. by Calcutta Mail 'via' Jubbulpore at 8 a.m. The public are requested to muster strong at Victoria Terminus at 7-30 a.m. to give a grand reception to the Pandit.

ROUTE OF PROCESSION.

Pandit Motilal Nehru will be received on the platform by the President, Secretaries, and Office-bearers of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and other leading Citizens. From there a procession will be formed led by Hindustani Seva Dal, National Militia and Satyagraha Volunteers and will march through Victoria Terminus, Crawford Market, Lohar Chawl, Princess Street, Kalbadevi, Bhuleshwar, C. P. Tank, Girgaum Back Road and will terminate at Congress House.

In the evening there will be a public meeting at AZAD MAIDAN (Esplanade) at 6-30 p.m.. (S.T.)

THREE PISTOL SHOTS AT "HINDUSTAN TIMES" OFFICE ?

European Sergeant Says They Were Meant For "Rabid Dog."

DELHI, June 16.

Two pistol shots were fired at Burn Bastion Road this evening. It is reported that three clerks working on second floor of the "Hindustan Times" building a gun shot and immediately afterwards a bullet hit the door pane smashing it to pieces. The Bullet however, was exhausted by then and it dropped outside on the verandah, from where it was subsequently picked up by Mr. Devidyal, Deputy Superintendent of Police. None in the room was injured.

Shortly afterwards another shot was heard and clerks of the "Hindustan Times" coming out on the verandah saw a European sergeant putting away his pistol while a dog lay wounded on the ground. The Police were summoned and on arrival, it is stated, were told by railway police sergeant, Beggs, that he fired only one shot to kill a rabid dog. The Police have taken away the dog for medical examination and are making enquiries. —A. P.

NEW COTTON SYNDICATE.

—:o:—

With Rs. 50 Lakhs Capital.

It is understood that the Memorandum of Association of the Cotton Syndicate is ready and will be registered soon.

The objects of this Company will be mainly as under:—

To carry on business in cotton as Principals, Commission Agents, Importers, Exporters or in any capacity in India, China, Japan, Europe and America and to import, export, buy, sell, exchange, pledge, make advances upon or otherwise deal in cotton.

HEDGE CONTRACTS.

It will sell cotton for forward delivery by way of Hedge Contracts in Bombay, except July and or August 1930 delivery. It will sell futures in New York and Liverpool, will transfer outstanding Hedge Contracts and futures from one settlement to another, will close and square up all such transactions, will purchase and deal with delivery orders issued under the rules of the F. I. C. A. Ltd.

It will be registered as a limited Company with a capital of rupees fifty lakhs divided into 500 shares of Rs. 10,000 each, with power to increase or reduce its original capital. It is understood that most of the capital has already been subscribed.

MEMBERS DEFY COTTON BOARD

—:o:—

Bombay, June 17.

It is understood that owing to precipitate decline in American cotton, after the fixing of the minimum prices of Indian cotton by the Board, the object has not been fulfilled.

Several members are reported to have done fresh business, so a Committee of five members is appointed to enquire into the matter and all members are requested to send statement of open business in old and new crop months.

A KHILAFAT DISCLAIMER.

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, June 16

The secretary of the Khilafat Committee contradicts the report that the Haji of Tarangzai's son has been receiving money from the Khilafat Committee of Peshawar. —A. P.

MR. SUNDER KABADI RETURNS HOME.

—:o:—

PASSPORT CANCELLED.

Mr. Sunder Kabadi, the popular Secretary of the Students' Brotherhood, returned to Bombay on Tuesday by the s. s. "Acquilia" after one and a half year's stay in Europe. His passport was cancelled at Aden and all his correspondence and other documents were withheld by the Custom Police on his arrival at Ballard Pier.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

—:o:—

(In pounds sterling.)

Sterling purchases in India:—Total remittances from 1st April 1930 to 14th June 1930, 4,720,000.

AMOD REFUSES TO PAY TAXES.

JAMBUSAR, June 17.

On June 13th the Mamsatdars of Jambusar visited Amod and advised villagers to pay up the revenue dues. But the villagers refused to do so as long as Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel were in jail.—Free Press

HIGH COURT RE-OPENS.

The High Court re-opened on Tuesday after the summer vacation. Mr. Justice Madgaviker is acting as Chief Justice pending the arrival of the new Chief Justice from England.

Three new judges assumed charge of their offices, viz., Mr. Barlee (formerly District and Sessions Judge of Surat), Mr. H. J. Kania, and Mr. B. J. Wadia,

Justices Blackwell, Broomfield, Patkar and Baker also took their seats in their respective courts.

Amritsar, June 16.—Picketing of foreign cloth shops all over the city has commenced—A. P.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau 381, Ismail Building 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET.

OCTOBER.

New York, June 17.

Previous Closing Rate	12.97
To-day's Opening Rate	13.07
Difference	plus. 10
To-day's Closing Rate	13.02
Difference	plus .05

—:o:—

Broach Expectations J./A. Rs. 240.
" " A./M. Rs. 250.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

—:o:—

OCTOBER.

Liverpool, June 17.

Previous Closing Rate	6.94
To-day's Opening Rate	6.75
Difference	—.19
To-day's Closing Rate	6.91
Difference	—.03

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

London, June 17.

Silver Ready	15 13 0
Higher	0 2 0
Silver Forward	15 10 0
Higher	0 2 0

Tone of Market:—India bought.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, June 17.

Without Duty	45 13 0
With Duty	45 15 0

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

Further Sharp Break In Prices.

HEAVY SELLING ON WALL-STREET WEAKNESS.

Bombay, June 17

New York October 12.97—42
N O October 12.76—46
Liverpool October 6.94—36

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market recorded another break in prices due to weakness in Wall Street. The New Orleans cotton futures market also collapsed and Liverpool market recorded big decline of 41 to 31 points.

There is no visible cause for the drastic decline and it appears that Western professional operators have joined together to defeat the objects of the Farm Board. Or perhaps they are following the following proverb:—

He that withholdeth corn (cotton),
The people shall curse him;
But blessing shall be upon,
The head of him that selleth.
(Proverbs Chap. Eleven, Verse 26)

Professional operators are out for blessings to save themselves from the repressive policy of the Federal Farm Board who will be charged later on for wasting taxpayers money Whatever may be the cause there exists persistent selling under the influence of favourable crop reports and poor demand for textile goods.

However, the decline is too rapid and forced selling on an unwilling market has built up a big short interest which is subject to natural reaction.

STRAW HATS HEDGED IN NEW YORK

Messrs. Langley and Co. in summing up the present situation in their weekly report state as under:

In face of the hard facts of the actual decline which has been registered and the definitely bad trade and good crop progress it is impossible to quarrel with such an opinion but very soon we anticipate an optimist being defined as a man who maintains that cotton has a value. At the moment it is almost entirely friendless and incidentally the troubles of the whole world have been unloaded on American markets in New York and Liverpool. Japan has sold. China has sold. India has sold. Europe has sold and we are told that even the straw hats in New York have been hedged in cotton. The crop is good (although the weekly weather report was unfavourable) and trade is bad but the market is short. Trade will not revive while prices decline but should anything go wrong with the crop the outlook might be entirely different. Meanwhile we are of the opinion that the conservative operator is well advised to miss part of the recovery by waiting to see the market turn before buying.

—:o:—

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York highest 13.31 (10.49 a.m.)

New York lowest 12.97 (at the close)

Hemelryk:—

"Cotton fertilizer sales very heavy".

Nordon:—

"Bulls discouraged by collapse July, favourable crop prospects, unfavourable trade reports.

Investment demand lacking."

Reuter:—

"Market was weak on agressive selling, influenced by favourable crop conditions and weakness of Wall Street."

—:o:—

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS

-Liverpool, June 16.

July close at s 7/6d 2 3/4d
October close at s 7/7d—3 1/8d.
December close at 7/7 7/8d—3 1/8d
Wheat Chicago Market:
July per bushel dol 96 1/4—3
September per bushel dol 98 7/8—2 7/8
December per bushel dol 1.02 7/8—3 3/8
Argentine Linseed Quotations:
July 19.10—33
August 19.22—32

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 16

July	13.34—51
October	12.97—42
December	13.09—46
January	13.13—87
Middling Spot	13.45—50

—:o:—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, June 16

July	13.00—56
October	12.76—46
Middling Spot	12.60—58

—:o:—

New York, June 16

rNew York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)

July	13.54
October	13.30
October (New Contract)	13.04

New York 11-45 a.m.

July	13.26
October	13.12
October (New Contract)	12.88

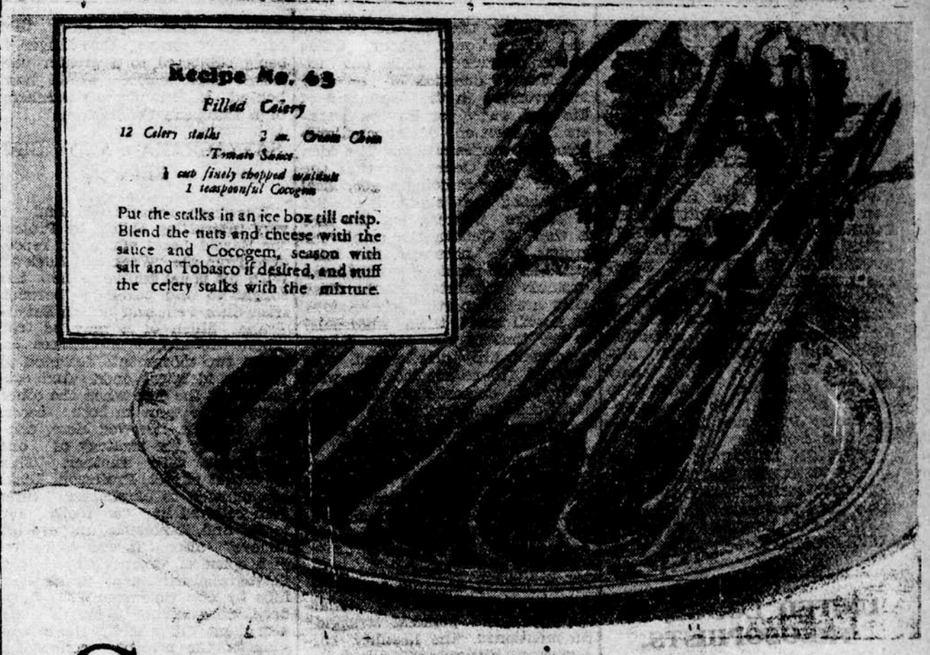
—:o:—

EGYPTIAN COTTON

—:o:—

Liverpool, June 16

July	11.25—44
November	11.18—44
December	11.15—39
January	11.28—40
March	11.40—38
May	11.54—34
Sakells F G F Spot	12.40—35


Recipe No. 63
Filled Celery
12 Celery stalks 2 oz. Cream Cheese
Tomato Sauce
1 oz. finely chopped walnuts
1 teaspoonful Cocogem
Put the stalks in an ice box till crisp. Blend the nuts and cheese with the sauce and Cocogem, season with salt and Tobasco if desired, and stuff the celery stalks with the mixture.

Celery.... crisp, scrunchy and so delicious!

HERE is something new—and it is as delicious as it is easy to prepare! Fresh, crisp celery, and the blended flavours of walnut, cheese and tomato—who could resist it?

And just that teaspoonful of Cocogem makes all the difference—gives it the right "body".

But that's only one use for Cocogem—you can use it to advantage in all your cooking.

Tasteless and odourless it will never impart a flavour to any dish, nor will it absorb flavour in itself. Cakes and sweetmeats can be prepared with Cocogem that has already been used to fry onions or fish, and no taint will be transferred.

Cocogem is of especial value as a frying medium, where great heat is so essential to perfect cooking. *Cocogem can be heated to as much as one hundred degrees above the burning point of butter and ghee without being affected in any way.*

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Here is a little book that will help you solve the daily problem of what to order for meals. Compiled by Mrs. Elliot, well known authority on cooking in India, it is called "One Hundred Aids to Appetite," and contains recipes of one hundred tasty, practical dishes. And it's yours, free...just fill up the coupon below and post it to Messrs. H. J. Foster & Co., Dept. C., P. O. Box 202, Bombay, and it will be sent you without charge.

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Job No. CO. 333. Art No. 110. size 12 in. x 3 cols. India & Burma newspapers.

Governor's Visit To Sholapur.

—:o:—

WITHDRAWAL OF MARTIAL LAW ?

POONA, June 17.

His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes is leaving for Sholapur tonight with the intention of making personal study of the situation and deciding regarding the removal of Martial Law. A statement in this connection is expected as a result of the Governor's visit.

The Governor's arrival at Sholapur will be public and military will participate. It is understood that Sir Frederick Sykes will tour the city and give interviews to prominent persons.

Sir Earnest Hotson, Home Member, is preceding the Governor to fix up the Governor's programme.

WITHDRAWAL OF MARTIAL LAW.

The imminence of the withdrawal of Martial Law is indicated by the proposed transfer to Sholapur of 250 armed police and return to Sholapur of Mr. H. F. Knight, Collector and District Magistrate and Mr. H. Playfair, District Superintendent of Police who were in charge of the Civil Administration prior to the declaration of Martial Law.—A. P.

SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—A Sholapur Muslim patriot has been sentenced to be hanged. The papers have reported that in connection with the disturbances at Sholapur—Abdul Rasul Qurban Husain, and his three Hindu companions have been declared guilty of murdering 2 police constables. This news has created a great sensation among the Muslims.

I have known Abdul Rasul Qurban Husain since the early days of the Khilafat movement. When I visited Sholapur in 1922 I had the honour of coming to know him intimately. He is a very intelligent and very religious man. He is a true patriot.

To the best of my belief he is a keen believer in non-violence. Hearing suddenly that he has been sentenced to be hanged has given me a great shock. Being an old friend of his I wish to see him in the jail and I am hopeful that the authorities will permit me to see him.

Should it be necessary to collect further evidence to prove his innocence. I intend to go to Sholapur also.—Yours, etc.

HAKIM IKRAMI OF DELHI.

LUCKNOW PRISONERS IN BARRACKS.

—:o:—

LUCKNOW, June 16.

About 80 prisoners in the District Jail were forcibly removed into darracks last night when they persisted in sleeping outside, in contravention of the jail rules.

Nineteen arrests were made yesterday for alleged defiance of order under Section 144.—A. P.

STOP PRESS.

SIMLA, June 17.

The Gazette of India Extraordinary notifies that the application of the Prevention of Intimidation Ordinance is extended to the Province of Punjab.—A. P.

CAIRO, June 17.

Nahas Pasha has tendered Cabinet's resignation.—Reuter.

ENGLAND WINS FIRST TEST MATCH.

—:o:—

LONDON, June 17.

Nottingham.—England won the first Test Match by 93 runs, Australia being cut in their second innings for 335 runs.

Following are final scores.

England 279 and 302.

Australia 144 and 335.—Reuter.

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840

READY COTTON MARKET.

The ready cotton market at Sewree will be open to-day, the 18th instant.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, June 16.

The local atmosphere is quite tranquil. The signs of the monsoon activities which were visible some days ago, have disappeared and thus both the political and the physical worlds in a peaceful state. There was hartal to-day in the Reay Market in honour of the arrest of Mr. Kulkarni, a worker in the Market itself. Some women have started picketing on some foreign cloth and other goods shops particularly in the Tulshi Bag Temple which has, of late, been transformed into a flourishing market for the female sex and children.

Troops are being sent to Bombay; one from Poona and another from Secunderabad are said to have been despatched to Bombay. The Governor suddenly left for Bombay. The public mind here is at a loss to understand to what more cataclysm crisis the whole situation is being driven! Some expect that till July 8 or 9 repression will be further strengthened. And in the statements which the Viceroy and the State Secretary will make to the Central Legislature and the House of Commons respectively, some modified policy of conciliation will be outlined.

The first anniversary of the death of the Poet Anant-Tanaya was observed in the general Library on the 11th under the presidentship of Prof. S. N. Chaphekar of the Deccan College. Speeches were delivered by some persons on the beauties of the poet and in the end Mr. N. M. Bhide of Bhor awarded a small prize in the name of the poet.

Two world-tourists who are on tour of the world on cycles arrived in Poona. They are going to Europe through Persia on cycle.

Mr. P. D. Khadilkar, M.A., the well-known ballad-singer of Sangli, who is in the Yeroda Jail as a Satyagrahi was interviewed by his relatives the other day. He is in the B class. After his usual jail-work he is given some facilities for reading and writing. He is in good health.

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BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1930.

NO DOMINATION.

—:o:—

Mr. N. M. Joshi, Indian Labour's represenative at the International Labour Conference, made a significantly outspoken speech before that body on Monday, which should give his European colleagues much food for thought. A Reuter's message from Geneva states that in the Conference circles the speech was not relished. This is intelligible, in view of the emphasis rightly laid by Mr. Joshi on the fact that India refuses any longer to suffer "domination of Western Power." He would have failed in his duty to the country he represents and to the Conference whose function it is to endeavour to obtain a true picture of the labour conditions in every part of the world, if he had not given a faithful account of the forces, political and economic, that are moulding present-day Indian thoughts and influencing in particular the vast number of India's workers. Mr. Joshi did a very useful service in exposing the Communist bogey raised by Anglo-Indian journals and their cousins in Fleet Street. He emphatically denied that the Indian worker was going over to Communism. At Geneva his warning that Indian Labour would be persuaded only with difficulty to share his faith in the principles and ideals associated with the International Labour Office must have caused surprise, because so far the attitude of the Geneva League and the International Labour Office not only towards India but towards the question of securing improvement in the standard of life and wages for Eastern workers has been one of supercilliousness and condescension. The idea prevalent at Geneva is that the Labour Office is doing a good deal for raising the standard of life of Eastern workers, but the fact is that at Geneva the employers' groups are, naturally, not interested in the problem, having large business interests in the East. They are not particularly anxious, as it will cost them financially to see that in the East labour conditions are ameliorated. The workers' groups are too busy with their own domestic problems and with the inter-action of these problems in the restricted European field, to give a thought to the helpless Asiatic workers. Only one thing rouses them and that is when the capitalist Press warns them that the low standard of wages in the East is a menace to their own well-being.

"It was impossible for the workers of India", declared Mr. Joshi, "to remain unaffected by Mahatma Gandhi's political struggle." He mentioned "the hostility, bordering on bitterness" against the system of alien administration in India and he did well straightway to inform the Conference that in India "the conviction was gaining ground that the British who had not yielded to demands based on justice must be compelled by force of non-violent passive resistance" to listen to India's passionate claim for being mistress in her own house. There are interested parties in this country and in Britain who are always determined to damn the cause of Labour organisation in India on the ground that self-conscious organised Labour in this country will not fail to be politically active. Any such interest on its part is promptly and mischievously attributed by them to the "baneful influence" of Communism and Mr. Joshi very opportunely exposed the hypocrisy of this attack on Indian Labour by making it clear that there was no ground whatsoever for the supposition that Labour discontent in India was due to Communist influence. The Indian workers and the Indian peasants are battling feebly against so many economic hardships, with the slow but steady growth of literacy in the land, the educated few among them are becoming so quickly conscious of the fact that political domination stands in the way of economic freedom, that it is natural for the whole class of India's workers to feel actively interested in Mahatma Gandhi's movement. Mr. Joshi has, however unpalatable his performance to certain of his European colleagues, exposed the hypocritical argument of British die-hards and their allies here that the people in India stand aloof from the national movement.

Had India a national government of her own, would that Government ever have dared, as the present Government of the country did, to ask an international body, which seeks to secure the amelioration of Labour conditions in every country, to be allowed to escape observing a Convention which abolishes forced labour? The Government of India had the effrontery to attempt to secure, at the session of the Committee on Forced Labour of the International Labour Office, acceptance of an amendment which would exclude from the scope of the Convention "any work or service imposed in India on a person with the object of improving certain tribes." The Conference rightly rejected this patent attempt at labour exploitation in the East under the guise of "improving" the exploited. But there are a number of other matters regarding the right of Eastern workers to enjoy improvement in conditions of life and wages which are ignored by a predominantly white body like the Geneva International Labour Office. Unless the Asiatic countries start a league for themselves, unless they try to establish bonds of closer understanding and meet together for deliberating questions of common interest, of which the principal one at present is the economic exploitation of Asia by Europe, the lot of the Eastern workers will not be bettered. It certainly has no chance of being bettered at Geneva. Japan, as politically the strongest Asiatic country, should take the lead in organising an Asiatic League of Nations. We welcome the appreciation recently manifested in Japan of King Nadir Shah's efforts to put his country on a sound political and economic basis. There must be a closer touch between the leaders of public opinion in every Asiatic country. Such intimate contact will, we are confident, make it easier to give concrete form to the idea of an Asiatic League. Only when such a League is established and can speak in the name of all Asia, will the Eastern people face the European on a footing of equality at international gatherings. Only then can they escape the danger of being subjected to a greater economic exploitation, which lurks behind M. Briand's subtle scheme of a European Federation.

SATYAGRAHA AND SINN FEIN

—:o:—

Elsewhere, readers will find a very interesting article by Professor Harold Laski which we reproduce from the "Week-end Review". With his usual brilliance he has sought to find parallels between Irish Sinn Fein and Indian Satyagraha. Much of it may be true. There are always similarities between two movements designed to achieve identical ends. And specially is it the case when the other party is the same in both cases. But parallels, however close, cannot identify the strategy of one movement with another. This important aspect, Professor Laski has omitted to emphasise. Sinn Fein believed in "a tooth for tooth" and, if possible, an "eye for an eye" also. It was conceived in a spirit of violence. But the Satyagraha movement stands or falls by non-violence. With Gandhiji, non-violence is not a mere expedient dictated by the necessities of the present conditions. It is a creed and a passion. Professor Laski says: "What his friends do does not appear to him in the same grim perspective as the acts of his enemies; the one is unfortunate, the other is crime." He evidently bases his conclusions on Gandhiji's views as cabled out by interested propagandists. A close and full study of Gandhiji's "own pronouncements" would yield different results. To Gandhiji acts of violence are a crime whoever commits them. And it is an open secret that the decision to launch Satyagraha was taken for, among other reasons, giving battle both to the present system of Government and the forces of violence among the people that were fast gaining the upper hand. Much has been made of, for instance, Chittagong. It is deplorable. But Gandhiji is not to blame. Men who, like Professor Laski, have a geniune desire correctly to appreciate the Indian situation should go to Mr. George Slocombe rather than to sources that are demonstrably tainted. Then they will find that Satyagraha has not only not degenerated into violence but does not show any signs of doing so—thanks only to Gandhiji's spirit.

Professor Laski suggests that "Moslem India is the nationalist Ulster: and Mr. Gandhi woos it with fair words". While "Moslem India" is like Ulster in the difficulties that have arisen, the anology can go no further. There can be no resemblance in the ultimate end, for the very sufficient reasons that there is no geographical Muslim India and that, therefore, both Hindus and Muslims are coming to realise the futility of separatist tendencies. There is however, one remarkable similarity between Muslim India and Ulster. It is this. Whether or not Gandhiji woos it with mere "fair words" desperate attempts have been made by Britain at flirtation with Muslims. As to propaganda in America no Indian De Valera or Arthur Griffith has gone there with the intention of raising money from, and otherwise appealing for the help of, Indo-Americans, who are, incidentally, very few in members. Whatever has been done is due to the voluntary efforts of a few honest Americans—all honour to them. But we do wish we could work on the sentiment not only of Americans but of every man and woman in the world who stand for justice and fairplay as between nation and nation.

"J'ACCUSE."

—:o:—

The "Servant of India" decided to counsel moderation both to Government and the people. It found that it coud not do so except by condemning both and holding the balance evenly between the two. But in the process, it lapsed into poetics and lost its own balance. Referring to the propaganda of Satyagrahis it says—or shall it be 'sings'?—"Bitterness, racial hatred, communal discord, disorganisation of business, the sacrifice of the innocents, riots, bloodshed and disgraceful atrocities by excited but uncontrollable mobs have disfigured a campaign which invoked the highest ethical principles and inculcated the highest code of conduct". In short they have generated a spirit of hatred and "behind a smoke-screen of non-violence they have worked up violence to fever pitch". This hymn of hate amply proves the existence of the basic quality of a literary artist—vividness of imagination. But reduced to the prosaic test of reality it exposes many defects. For instance, thorough as the condemnation is, it gives the lie to the protests against repression of Liberals themselves including the President of the Servants of India Society and Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru whose resignation of his seat in the Assembly the 'Servant of India" had itself defended in its previous issue. And secondly the "smoke-screen" seeks to question the honesty of Mahatma Gandhi and the bona-fides of the Satyagraha movement. Reputation for sobriety is good but an excessive zeal to maintain it can sometimes carry the happy possessor too far—from sobriety.

OLLA PODRIDA.

—:o:—

(By NOVALIS.)

If the pun is overlooked it would appear quite consistent that the Labour Government should help in belabouring the Indian passive resisters.

Mrs. Besant does not like Mahatma Gandhi; she did not like Swami Vivekananda either, but in the Swami she caught a Tartar. She believes in World Teachers hatched in her own patent incubator.

The Government orders warning Government servants against attending pestilent political meetings and discussing Civil Disobedience are very good so far as they go but one or two errors of omission might be corrected. Government servants should be strictly forbidden to talk about these things to their wives, for women are notoriously incapable of keeping secrets. It is also necessary that the thoughts of Government servants should be known. If science can invent machine guns and air bombs why should it not invent an ideometer to record the thoughts of men and women? Every Government servant should be made to carry one of these so that his thoughts may be known to his superior officers day after day.

One Viceroy called the Congress 'a microscopic minority', another found it heading for 'the morass of independence'. Thus vice-regal wisdom has been travelling to and fro between the microscope and the morass.

The Simon Commission is of opinion that there is no nation in India. This is like the description of the elephant by the blind. One of them felt the trunk, another passed his hands over a leg and a third felt the ears of the huge animal. As the blind men could not see the elephant no one of them could describe it correctly. The Simon Commission was boycotted by the Congress, the Liberals and the Independents, and the Comissioners moved about the country under police protection. They did not see the Indian nation and have naturally arrived at the conclusion that there is no Indian nation.

When a Government and a people disagree it is the people that always go to the wall. In France, the people vanished and the Government remained. In Russia the Tsars continue to hold sway while the people are nowhere. In Turkey the Sultans are still supreme and the people are submissive. In China the Manchus are all powerful. If history tells you otherwise, don't believe it.

The Government of India are certainly deserving of sympathy. They lost the opium revenue derived from China and they are now threatened with the loss of other sources of revenue. The Chinese proved ungrateful and now the Indians, although they are not a nation, are following their example.

Trials in jails are an improvement upon the elaborate paraphernalia of courts of justice. They are much simpler. The trouble and cost of sending convicted persons from the court house to the prison are avoided, and the procedure disarms suspicion and criticism. For a little while the magistrates also look like prisoners, but that is merely a temporary inconvenience.

The attraction of the blessed role of the peacemaker is proving irresistible. We had Sir Sivaswami Iyer advising the calling off of civil disobedience and requesting the Government to be conciliatory, and now two ex-members of the Bombay Executive Council have issued a statement to the same effect. It is ungracious to belittle such laudable efforts, but one is entitled to ask for the credentials of these gentlemen. What services have they rendered to the country and what sacrifices have they made for it? Association with the Government is a doubtful claim to the confidence of the country. Beyond putting down their recommendations on paper these peace-makers have made no effort to appproach the Congress, nor have they ever appeared on a public platform. As public meetings by Liberal leaders can nowhere be held the better part of valour is the wisest course for them.

At the auction for country liquor and toddy licenses in Poona there were no bids; there were no nominations for the vacancies in the Legislative Council of Bombay for the non-Muslim constituencies of Kolaba, Panch Mahals and Eastern Sind. This is what Carlyle calls the "Everlasting Nay."

Mr. Harilal Desai has refused to budge from ministerial seat although pressed to do so by his

(Continued on page 7.)

LORD IRWIN A FAILURE?

HIS SURRENDER TO BUREAUCRACY.

By J. J. VAKIL, B.A. (Oxon).

It may, unfortunately, be true that Lord Irwin has not yet come to the last of a long series of unfortunate errors of judgment, and wasted opportunities, but the time is ripe for a cursory survey of his regime which has proceeded far enough in its lumbering course to be appraised. Finding ourselves, as we do, to-day, within very measurable distance of the Round Table Conference, the last and yet so slender hope of India's reconciliation with England, we may well ask ourselves if Lord Irwin has not already committed himself, irreparably, to the failure of his 'high' mission—the task of keeping India for England.

OPPORTUNITY MISSED.

No other Viceroy in recent times, has had such a splendid chance of gaining the confidence, and the thanks, of a people unrivalled for turning the other ear when one has already been flooded with unredeemed pledges. He came with a reputation for love of truth and justice which compelled even hardened nationalists to wait and see before declaring that he was 'like the rest of them." He was credited with vision, it was affirmed that he would not see with the hard cinematograph-eyes of the bureaucrat. He would complete the work of Ripon and Hardinge, he would show what 'the King's Representative' could do for his country and for India. With the accession of the Labour Government, he had a Secretary of State who would support him against his executive, where differences of principle arose; in short, it should have been roses, roses, all the way, and a name for ever in England's 'rough island-story.'

UNEQUAL TO THE TASK.

And yet, to-day, this man has not been able to avert a situation for which the only remedy known to him is a government by Ordinances in a country where the powers, both ordinary and extraordinary, of the ruling caste, are such as nowhere prevail in any decent or civilised state. He has made the phrase 'Dominion Status in Action,' a mockery so complete and devastating that it is lifted into the category of the sublimely ridiculous, and of thoughts too deep for tears. He has strained to breaking point the loyalty of vested interests and the patience of Indian Liberals, the Jobs of India's political life. He has utterly failed to keep in countenance the handful of leaders-without-a-following, who flounder in the barren sands of Constitutionalism and Liberalism. His difficulties, of course, have been great, and error and weakness are human failings it is true, but equally truly they cannot help any man either in building up or maintaining a reputation such as would have fallen to the lot of Lord Irwin had he proved himself equal to his task.

IIIS CONTRIBUTION.

Mahatma Gandhi's just refusal to commit himself to participation in a Conference whose terms of reference were completely in the sky—where they remain even to-day, an aerial monument of Calculating Albionism—completely knocked the wind out of the sails of the Irwinian policy of making the most lusciously tempting promises in deliberately vague language, allowing the widest scope for unauthorised interpretations and binding the maker of the promise to nothing. This policy had, besides, the supreme merit that, while it was practically sure to deceive people, it was not *meant* to do so by its author, and no such charge could be brought against him. This policy, though it detached the Liberals from the Congressmen and created no little confusion in the minds of many Congress leaders themselves, brought on itself, surely and swiftly, its own Nemesis. Since the day that the Congress rejected the Conference, and proved that its 'ultimatum' of a year ago was not mere 'hot air,' the situation has proved too much for the good Viceroy who has sunk progressively and more and more helplessly, into the encircling and willing arms of Lady Delilah of the Bureaucrats. Once again has been enacted the tragedy of a good man lured into real weakness, and that too in order to escape the charge of weakness levelled by the imperialists and militarists. Since the announcement of the Round Table Conference, Lord Irwin's only contribution to the cause of India's welfare has been repression. The excesses which have accompanied this repression have been attested to by impartial observers only to be unctuously denied by the bureaucracy and by Lord Irwin himself. For, in these matters, the testimony of non-officials simply does not exist for his lordship; the accounts of our best and noblest men carry absolutely no weight against the officials who make out a case for themselves and give themselves certificates for exemplary patience, humanity, and what not. In Lord Irwin, the bureaucracy have found the perfect gentleman who accepts every word of theirs as gospel-truth and never troubles to look into matters for himself even when very different accounts of the same happenings are forthcoming from other (sic) misguided sources.

ILLUSIONS.

How completely his lordship plays into the hands of his entourage is seen from the fact that in his reply to the Simla deputation of Punjab Muslims he can say that the Muslims, except for small minority bodies here and there, have given no support to the Congress. That might have been true before the decision of the Jamiet-ul-Ulema-i-Hind to join the national movement. But how anyone can maintain that standpoint after the momentous decision of that most representative and influential of Muslim bodies, passes one's comprehension. The mammoth demonstration of Muslims in Bombay, that has since taken place, will, therefore, hardly disillusionise such an illusion-loving mentality as that which Lord Irwin seems to have developed since the last Congress; nor will the enthusiastic support of Delhi Muslims awake him from the hypnotic spell cast over him by the bureaucrats and his own desire to earn the reputation of the strong man who governs, and tolerates no nonsense.

LIBEL AGAINST GANDHIJI.

Again, what are we to think of the man who can say that the movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi is one based on "ideas of force and coercion"? The Viceroy has the reputation of being a devout follower of Christ. Does he not know that in the opinion of many devout Christians Mahatma Gandhi is as great an apostle of peace as he whom they call the Son of God? Does he not know that idealists the world over, whether they believe in Christianity or not, recognise that no man on earth is a purer exponent of the creed that hate can only be conquered by love? Has this worthy Christian read the Mahatma's Autobiography—a book which should teach him once again what 'Christian humanity' really means—and can he have not seen that this life has been lived in a minute-to-minute protest against "the ideas of force and coercion"? Does he know or does he not know that there are hundreds of men who under Gandhiji's banner are making a practical application of the Sermon on the Mount more thoroughly than men anywhere, at any time, have done? Has Viceroyship so blunted his spiritual intuition that the crystal sincerity and directness of such an utterance as the following, made by Acharya Kripalani in his statement before the District Magistrate of Cawnpore, fail to move him to a recognition of the sublimity of the forces he is trying to crush? This is what the Acharya—and he is only one of the many lieutenants of the Mahatma—said:

"Nay under Gandhiji's banner we seek to improves upon the law of Moses, 'an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth' and seek to follow the law of Buddha and Christ. We try to return good for evil and believe that hatred cannot be cured by hatred but by love, even in international affairs. Pure as our cause is, our weapons of Truth and non-violence are as pure and unexceptional."

Deep calls unto deep. Is there any answering deep within Irwin, the follower of Christ?

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

Veil Of Secrecy.

In the "Sunday Times", the "Sunday Dispatch" and the "News of the World" lurid descriptions of the happenings at Sholapur have appeared from "special correspondents in India" of these Tory journals. While a strict veil of secrecy is observed in this country about Sholapur, the Martial Law regime there evidently does not prevent news being served up for British consumption. The "Sunday Times" of May 18 says: "The military have the situation well in hand but have been compelled to resort to flogging before the military court in cases of repeated breaches of orders." The Martial Law Ordinance did not sanction flogging. How is it then that it was resorted to? As we have repeatedly emphasized recently, now that official communiques admit that the situation is quiet in Sholapur, what prevents the Government of Bombay from withdrawing Martial Law immediately and instituting a public inquiry into the causes of the tragic disturbances there? It is rumoured they are willing to institute such an inquiry. Sir Frederick Sykes, is paying a visit to Sholapur. We hope his personal investigation will convince him that the first necessity is to withdraw Martial Law.

The Frontier Problem.

The "Muslim Outlook" of Lahore which represents the views of Sir Md. Shafi, Sir Md. Iqbal and their party has tried to console the Mussalmans of the Frontier by assuring them that the Simon Report will not be "the last word on the subject, which will be with the Round Table Conference, at which Lord Irwin has promised to the Pathans adequate representation". This clearly shews that Sir Md. Shafi and his friends have acquiesced in the Government's desire to treat the problem of constitutional reforms for the Frontier as a separate problem. The readiness with which these 'champions' of Mussalmans have decided to barter away the aspirations of the Frontier Muslims for the temporary gift to themselves of separate electorates, ought to be a lesson to those Mussalmans who lay much store by such "champions". We, however, notice with pleasure that the "Muslim Outlook" disbelieves the Anglo-Indian fiction that trans-border tribes had been invited to attack Kabul. Pathans should thank the "Outlook" for small mercies, although they have been denied justice.

A Christian Appeal.

In a remarkable letter to the Press, on the present situation, the Reverend W. E. S. Holland and five other English Missionaries—all professors—say: "We should like to see the Government putting aside all pride, and refusing to consider whether its previous advances have been fairly understood or not, enter upon a very bold policy of reconciliation based on the explicit recognition of the right of India to settle her own destiny." If only this Christian appeal were responded to both in the letter and spirit! But the tragedy of the situation is that "boldness" is interpreted in Simla in a very different way.

The "Leader" and the "Congress".

We reproduce elsewhere an article from the "Leader" of Allahabad regarding the Congress and the Round Table Conference. This article is a challenge to Lord Irwin and Mr. Benn. For, if "their single motive is to help India out of her present torments," then ought they not to vindicate it by doing "that which will ensure the fulfilment of their object". In other words they should deal with Mahatma Gandhi without whom the Round Table Conference will prove "barren and thankless". But in this very recognition of Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress, there is latent a challenge to the "Leader" and the Liberals themselves. We hope they would take it up and refuse to take part, on Government's terms, in a show which, they know, is going to end in a farce.

Temporary Parting.

Father: "What's the matter, Joan?"
Joan: "Jack and I have parted for ever."
Father: "Then I suppose he won't be around—for a few days."

POLICE ASSAULTS ON INNOCENT PEOPLE.

Serious Allegations Regarding Monday's Incidents.

Some of the victims and eye-witnesses of the police charge on the crowds at Whiteaway Laidlaw on Monday afternoon narrated their experiences to a representative of the "Chronicle."

Mr. Kishan Chand Vaswant, proprietor of Messrs. U. N. Parasuram, jewellers, silk and curio merchants, opposite Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw, said:

At about 5 p.m. I was standing on the steps of my shop, watching what was happening opposite Whiteaway Laidlaw. Frightened at the sudden rush of the police, and with a view to avoiding any clash with a police sergeant who was rushing towards the shop, I went inside. To my surprise, the sergeant chased me and beat me with a leather belt on my back, and also assaulted about three men who went also watching the incident from my shop.

EVERY INDIANS' DUTY.

The police had no right to enter my shop and assault me and others. Moreover, I was not, and I am not connected with any Congress activities, but after this incident I am convinced that every Indian should be a cent per cent. Independencewallah.

"What safety will there be if independent and respectable shopkeepers are assaulted in their own shops? I am in a position to identify the sergeant, who trespassed into my shop and assaulted me."

"I approached Mr. George Slocombe, the Special Correspondent of the "Daily Herald" who was watching this incident from the second floor of Whiteaway Laidlow along with other foreign press correspondents and showed them the marks on my body. Mr. Slocombe took down what I had to say and noted my name and address."

GUNTUR SATYAGRAHA CAMP DECLARED ILLEGAL

Gandhi Caps Forcibly Removed?

Satyagraha News From Madras.

MADRAS, June 16.

Two volunteers belonging to the Udayavanam Satyagraha camp were arrested this morning while collecting subscriptions for the Satyagraha Fund. During the trial they alleged that their Gandhi caps were forcibly removed from their heads and trampled under foot.

NATIONAL FLAG AND POLICE.

Two batches of 20 and 16 persons were arrested at Arni near Arcot on charges of unlawful assembly and rioting on the 25th ultimo. The charge against the first batch included the offence of forcing two Police constables to carry National Flag. The case against them was adjourned to the 18th instant.

A mile long procession of merchants of Mangalore expressing sympathy with the national movement paraded the streets bearing placards each as, "Negotiate with Mahatmaji and "boycott British goods'.

Order under section 144 has been promulgated prohibiting picketing of liquor and foreign cloth shops.

POLICE RAJ.

The Satyagraha camp at Guntur was declared unlawful and volunteers were ordered to disperse by the District Magistrate. On their refusal, the Police charged them and several persons including a few onlookers were injured. Ladies who refused to come out of the camp were forcibly removed. Six persons were arrested at Ambajipeta.

A student was called upon to furnish security for singing songs condemning Salt Law and tearing off a pamphlet issued by the Government supporting Salt Law.

Six persons were arrrested for cutting down palmyra trees at Bhimavaram.—Free Press.

BAN ON NATIONAL FLAG.

Three European Sergeants, the Deputy Superintendent of Police and a large number of special reserve constables of Rajahmundry paraded the main bazar with lathis and ladders forcibly removing National Flags. Khadder caps were also removed from the heads of the wearers.

An order under Section 141 was served on Mr. Ramamurty asking him to remove the National Flag hoisted in his house and prohibiting him from hoisting it again.

An order prohibits hoisting of National Flag on any building in general for a period of two months. For the sake of maintenance of peace and tranquility several Flags were forcibly removed by the Police. The Police made a lathi charge on people who were standing in the road and bazaars.

KHADDARITES GET LATHIS.

COCANADA, June 16.

That Khadder clad people were singled out for beating by the police is a charge made by the Andhra Chamber of Commerce in a resolution passed by the Chamber requesting the Government to check such highhandedness.

A rich landlord in Andhra Desa who manufactured contraband salt was sentenced to five months R. I.

Four buyers of contraband salt were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 in default to undergo one month's imprisonment.

Twelve Satyagrahis were arrested for making contraband salt at Calicut Fourteen arrests were made at Payyanner for picketing liquor shops. Mr. Sankaran Nambiar, Government surveyor, has resigned his post as a protest against the present policy of the Government.

PROSCRIBED LITERATURE READ.

Proscribed literature was read for the third time at public meeting, but the police did not interfere.

An order under Section 144 has been promulgated at Guntur prohibiting processions and meetings.

A takil procession went through the streets, of Tirupur a large number of people participating. They paraded the main parts of the city. Another procession is arranged for the 22nd inst.

Nine persons were convicted and sentenced at Bezwada under Section 'unlawful assembly' for two years' R. I.—Free Press.

ARREST OF PICKETERS IN MADRAS.

—:o:—

Brisk Agitation Against British Goods.

MADRAS, June 17.

Two volunteers who went out to picket foreign cloth shops were arrested after being warned by the Police.

Two batches of three volunteers each who picketed toddy shops in Mylapore and George Town were also arrested.

A Coorg message says that intense picketing of liquor shops has begun there.

LATER.

Picketing of liquor and foreign cloth shops is going on in full swing in the city. A batch of three Volnteers from Udayavanam picketted an arrack shop on the Pycrofts Road, Triplicane, Madras, for nearly an hour. As long as the volunteers were there, none was seen entering the shop. After they had picketted for nearly an hour a Police Sub-Inspector with a few constables arrived on the scene and asked the volunteers to disperse and on their refusal they were arrested and taken to the Police Commissioner's lock-up.

Another batch of four volunteers picketted foreign cloth shops in Godown Street yesterday. They carried with them posters with the inscriptions "Boycott Foreign Cloth. Use only Swadeshi cloth" and appealed to the shop-keepers not to deal in foreign cloth and exhorted the public to use only Swadeshi cloth. A large crowd followed them.

As they neared the middle of the street a Sub-Inspector with some constables arrived on the scene and asked the Volunteers to disperse which they refused. They were arrested and taken to the Police Lock-up.—Free Press.

OLLA PODRIDA.

(Continued from page 6).

leading constituents. Why should he? There is no vote of non-confidence likely to be carried in the depleted and invertebrate Bombay Legislative Council. For that matter, there are Indian Ministers and Members of Executive Councils in every Province, and they have made no sign. No mistake is made in selecting them. They are trained to run in harness and would not dream of kicking over the traces. Besides, they have cushy jobs and their nests are lined by eider down.

What about our own heroes? Where are the Brothers Ali, the Big and the Small, foremost in every fight? The Big Brother has been warned off South Africa and never appeared at the Bombay meeting where he had been announced to speak. The Small Brother, a past president of the Congress, gave a wide berth to the Delhi meetings at which Mussalmans were exhorted to join the Congress. Where is the great and uncompromising Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, the apostle of Independence, who wanted to run a paralled administration besides the existing one? Where is Mr. Satyamurti, the loud-mouthed? Where are scores of other beaters of the big drum and the blowers of the trumpet? Echo answers, where?

OFFER OF POLICE PROTECTION TURNED DOWN

(Continued from page 1.)

they took their posts near the entrance of the different shops.

The volunteers were immediately put under arrest and conveyed in a police van to the Esplanade lock-up.

DESH SEVIKAS' PICKETING.

Desh Sevikas continued picketing at Mulji Jetha Market on Tuesday.

Second Batch Jailed.

—:o:—

The second batch of 13 pickets arrested on Tuesday afternoon were produced before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and charged under Section 4 of the Picketing Ordinance after tea interval.

They were all sentenced to a terms of four months rigorous imprisonment.

This batch was a representative one, consisting of volunteers from Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

Some of the accused refused to give their names. One of the pickets said that his name was "Kerlalal" and his fathers' name as "Matrabhumi".

Yet another accused gave his name as "Vile Parle" and a third as "Free Engine."

SHOUT "VANDE MATARAM."

When the sentence was passed the accused shouted "Vande Mataram" and a large numbers of visitors who had found entrance in the Court room during tea interval joined the chorus of slogans.

The Magistrate had to administer a warning to the people to observe silence in the Court room.

Large crowds collected outside the premises of the Court while the trial was in progress. They raised repeated cries of "Jai Satyagraha".

Eventually the police drove the demonstrators back by a "mild" lathi charge.

Three Congress Volunteers Arrested.

—:o:—

After the arrest of the second batch of volunteers in the afternoon there was no excitement. For about three hours. Thought the police had left the place large crowds continued to gather. Several Congress volunteers were regulating the traffic when all of a sudden at about 6-0 p.m. several sergeants accompanied by some policemen arrived on the scene and arrested three volunteers who were regulating the traffic

CROWDS COLLECT AFTER SUNSET.

Even long after sunset crowds continued to collect in front of the Whiteaway Laidlaw. There was a preponderance of Parsis among the crowds who seemed to be much agitated on account of the lathi charge by sergeants on Parsi spectators on Monday evening. They were discussing the incidents and bitterly criticizing the police sergeants for the lathi charges on innocent spectators. Apprehending that there might be a repetition of the previous day's incidents the Congress Ambulance car with a number of Ambulance, men were kept in readiness, but nothing untowards happened.

HAND BILLS DISTRIBUTED.

Thousands of handbills in English and Gujrati some issued by the Desh Sevika Sangh and some under the signature of a "A Parsi" were freely distributed among the crowds. The former exhorted the people to boycott British goods and give up the use of liquor and the latter advised people to carry on the struggle with unflinching determination

LIQUOR SHOP PICKETING

—:o:—

Congress Volunteers' Success

Picketing of liquor shops was resumed as usual by the Congress volunteers on Tuesday from 4 to 9 p.m. in the Byculla, Parel and Dadar localities one volunteer being posted at each shop. The Dadar Bar near the Dadar railway station was picketed by two volunteers, one at each door, and this was the only place visited by rare customers, who were either Parsis or Anglo-Indians. Crowds of people collected there all throughout the evening as on the previous days, but there was no scene worth mentioning.

There was no display of extra police in the area except at Lalbag and Poibawdi junction where half a dozen sergeants and a posse of a dozen constables were kept in readiness. These, it was ascertained, were intended to protect liquor customers from being molested by picketers.

The activities of the volunteers have been meeting with increasing success every day.

The police have not yet put the ordinance into operation in these areas. The heads of the various police stations, however, have been informed by the Commissioner of the new ordinance, with a view to mobilise their forces for a surprise attach at a moment's notice.

14 Arrest At Bandra.

—:o:—

Fourteen volunteers were arrested at Bandra on Tuesday. of these, 5 are from Ville Parle, 2 from Thana and 1 from Bombay Congress Committee.

These volunteers were picketing the auction sale of toddy licenses.

3 CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED AT GIRGAUM.

—:o:—

Accused Of "Obstructing" Traffic.

Three Congress Volunteers controlling traffir on the Lamington Road on Tuesday were arrested at 7 in the evening and marched to the police station. It is understood that they were arrested for obstructing" traffic.

A large crowd marched to the police station shouting the usual slogans and cheering the arrested volunteers. As the crowd collected in front of the Lamington Road Police Station two Sergeants scooped down upon the people with their lathis chasing them for hundred yards.

PEACEFUL PARSI PEDESTRIANS ASSAULTED.

—:o:—

What An Eye-Witness Saw.

BOMBAY, June 17.

Mr. B. Dinshaw, a well-known Parsi merchant, and one of the eye-witnesses of yesterday's disturbances in front of Messrs. Whiteway Laidlaw and Co., in a statement to the Press says: —

"As usual I had been to Fort on business. At about 6 P.M. I saw Indian Police and European Sergeants beating mercilessly a crowd that was standing on Hornby Road. At this time I happened to see one European Officer in civil dress and I told him hat all Parsis are not Satyagrahis and he should not expect them to remain non-violent when one of the European Sergeants slapped a Parsi youth in the premises of the J. J. Institute. At this he expressed his regret and at the same time requested me to ask the crowd to disperse within ten minutes and if not he would not hesitate to ask his men to charge the crowd with lathis.

A SUGGESTION.

Meanwhile I saw two Hindus and some Bhora gentlemen arguing with the crowd asking them not to move an inch from the place where they stand, but be on the alert to face bravely whatever may be the consequence. When I saw that the crowd was too big and it was a sheer impossibility for all of them to disperse within such a short time, I suggested to the Officer in question that if they wanted peace to exist, it would be better if they themselves were to move from the place and that the whole crowd would disperse of its own accord automatically when they have left the place. At this suggestion the Officer said, "We will not move from this place under any circumstances and repeat that if the crowd fails to disperse within five minutes, I will see that a general lathi charge is commenced".

No sooner had this dialogue finished than I sow Police chasing peaceful crowd and beating them with lathis.

Not satisfied with assaulting those on the road, they climbed up the stair-case of the Petit Library and began beating those members of the Library who happened to stand in the portico. The crowd that I witnessed being assaulted, consisted of educated and peaceful Parsi gentlemen and clerks returning home from their offices.—Free Press.

WHITEAWAY LATHI CHARGE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I must congratulate you on your very correct and accurate description, in to-day's issue, of the incidents before Whiteaways yesterday. I was a regular subscriber of your morning contemperary up to now but was shoked to read the disgustingly garbled account of the incidents in its issue to-day. I had occassion to pass through the side opposite Whiteaways yesterday between 6-30 & 7 p. m. I was an eye-witness to several unprovoked lathi charges by the police on innocent passers by many of whom were Parsis

I would recommend all Parsis to read your paper now for correct and ungarbled descriptions of the recent happenings.—Yours, etc.

"DISGUSTED PARSI."

Bombay June 17.

II.

V. M. writes:—

A 3-30 p. m. on Monday, we were held up for three minutes in a traffic block at the corner near Whiteaway's opposite the Petit Library. I and my Parsi friend, the owner of car, could get from this spot a clear view of the police assaults on the crowds. The constables charged the people assembled on the footpaths in all directions, drove them at the point of the lathi into bye lanes, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, and along Hornby Road. One tall sergeant made a vigorous lathi charge on the people some of whom took refuge in Messrs. Vashani Cloth Stores, opposite the Petit Library. The sergeant rushed after the refugees into the shop, thrashed them severely and then drove them out of it. After the last man was beaten out, he, with the cane in his hand waving it all the time, strutted out.

The shop is closed to-day.

May I ask, Sir, whether under the Ordinance the police have a right legally to trespass into the private premises of humble shopkeepers?

It is a curious fact that while Government are 'protecting' Whiteaway, Evans Fraser, and other big shops in the Fort area by posting the police smaller shops are rushed into by the very same keepers of law and order.

III.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—For protecting the customers of the European concerns in Fort the peaceful public of Bombay is being taught the meaning of lathi charges. I snould like to ask the Manager of these concerns honestly to reply whether they prefer the picketing of the Congress volunteers or of the Police sargeants? This afternoon the entrance of Whiteaway Laidlaw was blocked by 5 stalwart police backs which did not evidently expect lathi charge from the public on their backs and were sitting restfully on five chairs. I have just been told that these five backs put too much of a strain on the nerves of the Manager and his usual customers.

—Yours, etc.,

"AN INDIAN WOMAN."

Bombay, June 17.

IV.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was present on the spot when the Police charged the crowd at 6.30 p.m. The incident happened in this manner. As the police was retiring behind the Whiteaway shop, some of the people assembled there raised cries of "Shame! Shame!" whereupon a fat and bulky sergeant tried to frighten the people by whirling his Eddie-polo stick in the air and in so doing he stumbled and fell on the ground. Mr. Slocombe was also a witness to this. The crowd at this began to laugh and a Parsi gentleman who was very near laughed the most at this funny incident. The angry sergeant ran after him and with him ran the whole Police to disperse the crowd. The sergeant gave a terrible blow on the head of that Parsi and the Indian constables charge the crowd with lathis. The police then retired. After half an hour, half the number of police who had taken up a position behind the shop, came forward at which the people were alarmed and tried to disperse at this the constable shouted "Ata Kasala Bhagte, Ubha Rah." After ten minutes there was a sudden rattling of lathies on the ground, at which the other police-men stationed behind also came forward and again attacked the crowd. In this charge I myself received three lathi blows on the hand, as I tried to evade the blow aimed at my head. The number of injured was large I then went to the Congress Ambulance car where I received treatment and went home.—Yours, etc.,

PHEROZE C. PARDIWALA.

Bombay, June. 17

"DISGRACEFUL POLICE EXCESSES."

—:o:—

Indian Chamber's Protest To Govt.

The following is a copy of a telegram addressed by the Committee of the Indian Merchants 8 Chamber to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, and the Governor of Bombay, regarding the Ordinances Nos. 5 & 6.

Committee Indian Merchants Chamber register their protest against the promulgation of the last two Ordinances numbers five and six (stop) Committee do not see any justification for such ordinances and hold that the powers given to the Executive under these Ordinances are excessive (stop) Committee trust these Ordinances so subversive of civil liberty will be immediately withdrawn (stop) Further Committee consider the method of giving effect to these Ordinances is very oppressive and indiscriminate assaults and other police excesses of a disgraceful character thoroughly unjustified have been witnessed by prominent citizens in Bombay (stop) Committee repeat that suppression and oppression of this character is no remedy for the present situation. Inchambu."

BOYS WHO DID PICKETING ON THEIR OWN ACCOUNT

—:o:—

Allege They Were Caned Before Release.

A sensation was created in Null Bazar locality when at about 6 p. m. a party of 25 policemen led by 5 European sergeants paraded the streets and dispersing the crowds that usually gather at corners in the evening. When they reached the Ripon Bar they arrested two boys who were persuading people not to drink. The boys—Shantilal Muncharam Yagnik (11) and Maneklal Revashanker Mehta (11)—were marched to Null Bazar Chowki from where they were taken to Maharbowri Police Station. After detaining them for some time they were released.

Shantilal who hails from Viramgaum and is a student of Municipal School in Bombay alleged that he and his companion were caned by the Sergeants. Maneklal the other boy was, it is alleged, also was slapped and then made to go home.

MR. JINNAH'S NEW ROLE

(Continued from page 1)

Gandhi began his famous salt march.

According to one source of information Sir Prabhashanker has already had one or two interviews with Mr. Gandhi inside the prison. The exact nature of these conversations have not transpired, but there is reason to believe that they related to Mr. Gandhi's four points, viz.:—

(1) The terms of reference of the Round Table Conference to include the framing of a Constitution giving India "the substance of independence."

(2) Satisfaction to be granted to Mr. Gandhi's demands for the repeal of the Salt Tax, the prohibition of liquor, and a ban on foreign cloth.

(3) An amnesty for prisoners convicted of political offences to coincide with the end of the Civil Disobedience campaign.

(4) The remaining seven points raised in Mr. Gandhi's letter to the Viceroy to be left for future discussion.

Sir Prabhashanker Pattani is seeking to negotiate a settlement on the basis that Mr. Gandhi would call off the Civil Disobedience movement and that the Government, on their part, would make a generous gesture, including general amnesty to political prisoners.

Bijapur, Boycotts Foreign Cloth.

BIJAPUR, June 17.

Mr. Kanayalal, Sholapur Congress President, Mr. Shaha, secretary and a cloth merchants of Bijapur have formed a committee with the object of discouraging purchase of foreign cloth and it is having good support from the mercantile community.—Free Press.

DR. MOONJE TO RESIGN?

—:o:—

C. P. CONGRESS DEMAND.

NAGPUR, June 16.

The C. P. Marathi Congress Committee, under the presidentship of Dr. Moonje has resolved to call upon its members in legislatures to resign their seats. There are four Responsivist members in the C. P. Council and one in the Assembly (Dr. Moonje.)—A. P.

SHREE LAD YUVAK MANDAL

SWADESHI BAZAR

ZAVERI BAG, KALBADEVI ROAD

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SHIPPING NEWS

Export & Import

ARRIVALS.
June 17.
Aquileia, De Zoppe, Genoa.
India, Grammotie, Java.
Warialdo, Woodroff, Aden.
Naxos, Erackson, Bassein.

DEPARTURES.
June 18.
Clan Mackintosh, Giles. Dunkirk.
Jaff Davies, Taylor, New York.
Bandra, Hughes, Busreh.
Karagola, Oliver, Durban.

LOADING.
June 17.
Steamer City of Birmingham for Liverpool.
Steamer Garbeta for Karachi.
Steamer Aquileia for Genoa.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.
S S Karagola:—The B I S N Co's mail steamer Karagola will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

ITALIAN MAIL REPORT.
S S Aquileia:—The M Italiana mail steamer Aquileia arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S India:—The M Italiana steamer India arrived in harbour yesterday from Java with a cargo of sugar.

S S Warialdo:—The B I S N Co's steamer Warialdo arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden with a general cargo.

S S Naxos:—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Naxos arrived in harbour yesterday from Bassein with a cargo of rice.

S S Clan Mackintosh:—The J F Co's steamer Clan Mackintosh will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Dunkirk with a cargo of manganese ore.

S S Jaff Davies:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Jeff Davies will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for New York with a general cargo.

S S Bandra:—The B I S N Co's steamer Bandra will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS
—:o:—
Outward Mails
Narkunda carrying mails of June 6. Left Aden June 15. Due Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday.
Malwa carrying mails of June 12 left Marseilles June 14.

HOMEWARD MAILS
—:o:—
Mooltan carrying mails of May 24
Arrival Marseilles June 8
Macedonia carrying mails of May 31 arrived Marseilles June 13.
Mantua Left Port Said June 9
Carrying mails of June 7
Left Aden June 12

VESSELS IN THE DOCKS
—:o:—
ALEXANDRA DOCK.
Tuesday, 17th June, 1930.
1Argenfels 3540 Karachi 22-6 L Edwards Ltd.
2 Razmak London 26-6-30 M M and Co.
3 City of Barcelona Karachi 18-6 K N Co.
5 City of Yokohama 4721 Colombo 18-6 F F Campbell and Co.
7 Clan Macnab 3815 Port Okha 21-6 J Finlay and Co.
8 Jeff Davis 3797 New York 18-6 L Edwards Ltd.
9 Clan Mackintosh Port Okha 17-6 L Edwards Ltd.
11 Frienfels Marmagoa 19-6 Edward Ltd.
12 Elysia Liverpool 21-6 Graham T Co.
14 Karagola Durban 18-6 M M and Co.
16 Garbeta Karachi 20-6 M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCKS
1 Ariosto 2768 Karachi 20-6 J Finlay and Co.
2 Calcutta Maru 3214 Kobe 29-6 N Y Kaisha.
4 Lalita 302 Cochin 18-6 Malabar S Co.
5 Bandra 1877 P Gulf 18-6 M M and Co.
6 Varsova 1957 Busrah 20-6 M M and Co.
9 Goalpara Rangoon 21-6 M M & Co.
10-11 Shinnoh Maru Kobe 22-6 O S Kaisha
12-13 City of Birmingham Liverpool 19-6 K Nixon and Co.
16 Laxmi 124 N F, N F, R Assaria.

PRINCESS DOCKS
A Pundit Calcutta N F, T M Co.
C & R Kidderpore Kobe 26-6-30 M M and Co.
F Akbar 2492 Jeddah N F, T Morrison and Co.
G Sophie Marie 560 M'Coast 18-6 Merchant S N Co.
H Jamnagar 279 Jamnagar 17-6 L Naranji and Co.
K Dara 3083 NF, NF, T Morrison and Co.
Q Maur 649 Bangkok N F, F F Campbell and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.
FROM LONDON.
Narkunda 20-6-30, P & O S N Co.
Malwa 27-6-30 P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.
Hatipara 27-6-30 M M & Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Circassia 24-6-30 Graham T Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.
Nippon 19-6-30 L Edward Ltd.
Benares 16-7-30 L Edward Ltd.
FROM HAMBURG.
Drachenfels 22-6-30 L Edward Ltd.

FROM ROTTERDAM.
Konderkerk 13-7-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Bovenkerk 3-8-30 E D Sasson & Co.
Etreefkerk 24-8-30 E D Sasson &

FROM TRIESTE.
Cracovia 16-6-30 Lloyd T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.
City of Newcastle 16-6-30 F F Campbell & Co.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Sado Maru 24-6-30 N Y Kaisha.
Tottori Maru 16-7-30 N Y Kaisha.
Shizoki Maru 29-7-30 N Y Kaisha.
Celebes Maru 29-6-30 O S Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru 9-7-30 O S Kaisha.

FROM AUSTRALIA.
Maloja 20-6-30 P & O S N Co.
Naldera 18-7-30 P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.
Khandalla 22-6-30 M M & Co.
Karapara 5-7-30 M M Co.

SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS.
FOR LONDON.
Maloja 21-6-30 P & O S N Co.
Razmak 28-6-30 P & O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.
Warfield 24-6-30 M M & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Elysia 21-6-30 Graham T Co.

FOR GENOA.
Aquileia 23-6-30 M Italiana.

FOR TRIESTE.
Cracovia 1-7-30 Lloyd T Co.

FOR DURBAN.
Karagola 18-6-30 M M & Co.

FOR KOBE.
Calcutta Maru 27-6-30 N Y Kaisha.
Sado Maru 12-7-30 N Y Kaisha.
Shinnoh Maru 22-6-30 O S Kaisha.
Celebes Maru 8-7-30 O S Kaisha.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Bandra 18-6-30 M M & Co.
STEAMER FIXED.
FOR LONDON.
Razmak 5182 Thornton P & O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Warfield 3304 Steel, M M & Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Elysia 4811, Henderson, Graham T Co.
City of Birmingham 3028, Hill, K N Co.
FOR HULL.
Ariosto 2788, Biggins, J F Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Frienfels 4098 Hupers, L Edward Ltd.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORT.
Shinnoh Maru, 85828, Yoshioka, O S Kaisha.
Kidderpore, 3203, Woodroff, P & O. S N Co.
Calcutta Maru 3213, Nagoya, N Y Kaisha.
FOR DURBAN.
Karagola, 2847, Oliver; M M & Co.
FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
Bandra 1877, Hughes, M M & Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Goalpara, 3216, Simee, M M & Co.
FOR KARACHI.
Garbeta, 3234, Dowhirst, M M & Co.
FOR GENOA.
Aquileia, 4085, Zopp, M Italiana.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Clan Macnab 3816 Turban, J F Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Waruddo 1859 Woodroff M M and Co.
Pundit T M C.
VESSELS IN THE STREAM.
Magila 2,500, Graham T Co.
Gloisdale 2262 G T Co.
Garbeta M M and Co.
India 4076, M Italiana.
Warialdo, 1859, M M and Co.
Naxos, 2560, S S N Co.
Alfia 2837 D Sandiman.
B. P. LANDING DATE.
Clan Mackintosh, 16-6-30.
Lalita, 16-6-30.
Irawadi, 16-6-30.
Kalavati, 16-6-30.

EXPORTS.
June 17.
S S Maur for Sydney:—4 bales dry salted goat skin, M Mohamad Ali.
For New York:—27 1/2 cwts gum olibanum, E Veerjee; 300 cwts gum karaya, P E Bros.
S S City of Yokohama for Philadelphia:—370 cwts and 1160 cwts wet salted skin, Brisky Company.
For San Jose Degintamale:—3 bales cotton grey yarn, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co.
S S India for Genoa:—3530 cwts linseed, Strauss and Co.
S S Jeff Davies for New York:—3 bundles and 1 bundle I woollen carpets, Thos Cook and Son.
S S Aquileia for Genoa:—220 bales Indian raw cotton, Lowjee Kallianjee; 55 bales Indian raw cotton, The Patel Cotton Ltd; 55 bales Indian raw cotton Langley and Co; 25 bales akund cotton, Chinubhai Kalidas; 8000 cwts linseed, Strauss and Co; 679 bales Indian cotton seed, Ralli Bros; 120 bales Indian raw cotton, Eastern Export and M; 220 bales Indian raw cotton, Hirji Nensey; 110 bales raw Indian cotton, E Spinner and Co; 660 bales raw Indian cotton, Kilachand Devchand; 2000 cwts Indian linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 3000 cwts Indian linseed R Ratilal Co; 2000 cwts country linseed Gorio Ltd.
For Naples:—220 bales raw Indian cotton, The Patel Cotton Ltd.
S S Shinnoh Maru for Kobe:—400 bales Indian raw cotton, Birla Brothers Ltd; 300 bales Indian raw cotton, Ralli Bros; 500 bales Indian raw cotton Toyo Menka Kaisha; 300 bales Indian raw cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Ltd.
For Osaka:—1 ton scrap steel ship plates Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
For Shanghai:—300 bales raw Indian cotton Gosho Kabushiki.
For Nagoya:—500 bales Indian raw cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha.
S S Razmak for London:—14 bales country cow hides P E Boyce and Son; 800 cwts groundnut seeds M Bhuton and Co.
For Marseilles:—200 cwts groundnut seeds M Bhuton and Co.
S S Kidderpore for Kobe:—300 bales Indian raw cotton, Gosho Kabushiki K.
For Shanghai:—300 bales Indian raw cotton, Gosho Kabushiki K.
S S Frienfels for Rotterdam:—26 bales arsenticated frame cow hides, D Abraham and Son; 211 cwts Indian myrabollams, 20 bales sawri cotton, Amin and Sons.
For Antwerp:—63 bales Indian cotton raw, Spat Textile Product. 203 cwts mustard seeds, T S Thadani and Sons.
For Hamburg:—50 bales clean cotton fly, 75 bales clean cotton fly, Spat Textiles Product Ltd; 50 bales Indian cotton raw, Ralli Bros.
S S Ariosto for Barcelona:—1600 bales Indian cotton raw, Volkart Bros.
S S Calcutta Maru for Kobe:—200 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co; 306 bales Indian raw cotton, Gosho Kabushiki.
For Shanghai:—300 bales raw Indian cotton, Gosho Kabushiki K.
S S Elysia for Liverpool:—20 bales Indian wool raw, The Bombay Co Ltd; 35 bales Indian wool raw, David Sassoon; 91 bales cotton thread waste, Manibhai Narottamdas; 27 bales Indian wool raw, Clarke and Smith; 23 bales Indian wool raw, G Sobhagmal; 100 bales Indian wool raw, K Esmail.
For Glasgow:—3 bales C cotton grey yarn, The Swadeshi Mills; 3 bales C G C yarn, Arnhold Co Ltd.
For Piracusa:—23 bales C cotton grey yarn, The Swadeshi Mills.
For Marseilles—106 cwts groundnut seeds, 50 cwts turmeric E Virjee and Co; 100 cwts Indian hemp leaves, S M Rajaram and Co.
S S City of Birmingham for Liverpool:—2000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, Haji Vali Mohmed Co; 14704 cwts C myrabollams, Purshotam Mathradas; 25 bales country cotton fly, Messrs Khimjee Vishram and Co; 5 tons mashed heads Jariwale Shatti; 125 bales Indian cotton raw, Kilachand Devchand; 156 cwts Indian cotton engine rope, K Manilal.
For Manchester:—185 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

IMPORTS.
June 17.
S S Kidderpore from Kobe, Agents M M and Co:—10 cases celluloid ware, 23 cases 50 cases cheap glassware, 43 cases canna leather sheets, 19 cases undershirt (cotton), 6 cases cotton shoe laces, 11 cases 32 cases cotton hosiery, 7 cases canvas goods, 41 cases metal goods, 13 cases bicycle accessories, 10 cases complete cycles, 15 cases 45 cases cotton art silk mixed shirting, 36 cases kayon goods, 18 cases cotton drums, 100 bags dried ginger, 5 cases bamboo wall hanging, 36 cases celluloid bangles, 13 cases rubber shoes, 8 cases silk yarn.

From Osaka:—27 cases 4 cases hardware, 16 cases 6 cases rubber balloons, 54 cases cheap jotta hurricane globes, 6 cases asbestos, 7 cases iron umbrella tuca handles, 10 cases fans, 200 cases bleached merenings cotton yarn, 10 cases bleached yarn, 25 cases printed jeans, 10 cases glassware, 4 cases cotton hosiery, 4 cases celluloid bangles, 50 cases rubber shoe, 22 cases bicycle parts, 27 bales grey cotton yarn, 100 bales grey cotton shirting, 29 cases glassware, 16 cases white cotton shirting, 11 cases razor cloth.

From Shanghai:—189 bales raw silk, 2371 bags gram beans, 1967 bags gram beans, 480 bags gram peas, 1568 bags gram beans, 177 cases green tea, 25 bales grey cotton yarn, 509 bags refined sugar, 211 bags white beans, 75 bales cotton yarn.

From Manila-Hongkong: — 50 bales Manila hemp, 5 cases cigaretes, 7 bars gold bars.

From Belaman-Singapore:—50 cases tea farmings.

From Batavia-Singapore: — 6 packages Java tea.

From Singapore:—90 cases pine apples, 50 bags damar batu, 293 bundles rattans, 336 bags 1844 bags betel nuts, 927 bags sago flour, 15 bundles gum benjamin.

From Penang:—607 bags pearl tapioca, 762 black tin 15 bundles putchanli leaves.

From Colombo:—11 cases eucalyptus oil, 18 pipes 38 pipes tallow, 201 casks tallow, 110 packages naval and victually score, 38 H-chests tea, 20 cases pocket lamp batteries, 145 bags green tea, 12 bundles tyre.

From Melbourne-Colombo.—20 bales wool, 11 casks tallow.

From Christ Church-Melbourne-Colombo:—137 casks tallow.

From Christ Church-Sydney-Colombo:—20 casks prime mutton tallow.

S S Varsova from Basrah, Agents M M and Co:—21 bags almonds, 1134 bags wheat, 1489 baskets wet dates, 3042 bags nitoumen, 40 bags alkernels 12 Nos. live horses.

From Karachi:—108 bags W flour rawa, 13 bags coarse sugar and W flour, 18 bags superfine W flour, 139 bags gram, 30 bundles copper sheets 63 cases dry salted fish, 17 bags fish manure, 30 bags rice raw, 2925 bags wheat, 300 bags rice boiled.

S S Alafia from Durban, Agents Duncan Sandeman and Co:—6336 tons coal.

S S Maru from Bangkok Agents Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co:—615 bundles mai yang batteries, 45 pieces yang squares, 342 pieces yang planks 214 pieces teak squares 129 pieces teak planks, 24973 pieces 4030 bundles teak scantling.

From Colombo:—52 cases black tea.

S S Jeff Davies from Fremantle, Agents Lionel Edward Co:—210 bundles sandal wood logs, 42202 bags wheat.

From Melbourne:—15 bales scoured wool.

S S Glarsdale from Durban, Agents Graham T Co:—5485 tons Natal steam coal.

S S Pandit from Calcutta Agents Turner Morrison:—25 drums coal tar, 30 casks coal pitch, 50 cases gum rosin, 250 number 200 number small iron drums, 5 drums M L oil.

From Madras:—14 boxes coloured cotton waste, 40 cases camphor powder 11 boxes cotton yarn waste 12 cases domestic hardware, 3 bales buffalo and calf skin, 40 cases camphor tablets, 27 cases camphor powder 30 cases printed books, 45 cases Bengal safety matches, 44 cases motor cycle solution, 25 cases chicany, 770 Nos. empty gas cylinders 21 cases miniature dye, 10 bundles hings, 500 bales cotton, 46 bundles cotton waste, 253 bags cocoanuts.

From Tellicherry:—15 bags coffee, 10 bales country piecegoods, 200 bales cotton piecegoods.

From Calicut:—732 bags coccanuts, 225 jottas cotton rope, 25 coil cotton rope, 145 jottas cotton yarn, 127 bales camoilia raw cotton.

From Pondicherry:—27 bundles cotton yarn waste.

—:o:—
LONDON EXCHANGES
London, June 16
T T London on Berlin 20.36 1-2
T T London on Amsterdam 12.08 3-8
T T London on Brussels 34.83
T T London on Madrid 41.68
T T London on Milan 92.77
T T London on Berne 25.08
T T London on Paris 123.79
T T London on Prague 163.65

—:o:—
LONDON METALS
—:o:—
London, June 16
Copper Braziers £72 net
Yellow metal £56 net
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £15 1/2
Corrugated sheets 24 Gauge £11 7/8
Tin English Ingots £134 3/4

—:o:—
WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE
London, June 16.
Rozario Santa Fe per 62 1-2 lb Cargoes
June/July sellers 37/6
Barletta Russo per 62 1-2 lb Cargoes—
June/July sellers 36/7 1/2
Wheat South Australian parcels—
June/July sellers 39/6
Wheat Choice White Karachi parcels
June paid 38

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET
—:o:—
London, June 16.
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25
C and F Calcutta—
July/Sept per cwt 8/6
Oct/Dec per cwt 8/6
C and F Bombay
July/Sept per cwt 8/7
C and F Karachi—
July/Sept per cwt 8/7

—:o:—
LONDON PRODUCE
—:o:—
London, June 16
Cottonseed Bombay ton—
June/July quoted £6-5-0
Castorseed Bombay ton—
June/July sellers £14-7-6
Rapeseed Toria ton—
June/July sellers £14-12-6

—:o:—
LINSEED
—:o:—
London, June 16
Linseed Calcutta (London) ton—
June/July sellers £18-1-3
July/August sellers £18-1-3
Linseed La Plata c i f ton—
June/July sellers £17-3-9
Linseed Bombay c i f ton—
June/July sellers £18-12-6

—:o:—
INDIAN COTTON
—:o:—
Liverpool, June 16

Scinde Fully Good	4.00—20
Scinde Fine	4.25—20
Scinde Superfine	4.50—20
Bengal Good	3.75—20
Bengal Fully Good	4.00—20
Bengal Fine	4.25—20
Oomra Good	4.20—20
Oomra Fully Good	4.50—20
Oomra Fine	4.80—20
Broach Fully Good	5.10—30
Broach Fine	5.35—30
Broach Superfine	5.60—30

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DHANNARAM HEERALAL & SONS, Nagpur.
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LABOUR GOVERNMENT AND INDIA.

Mr. Brailsford's Warning.

Mr. Brailsford discussing the "future of the MacDonald Government" in the "New Leader" of May 30, says with reference to their Indian policy:—

When one turns to India, the shadow of tragedy deepens over the ominous landscape, Mr. Benn excused his resort to measures of repression on the plea that his duty is to govern. One need not deny the force of that apology, even if one thinks that some of these measures have in fact aggravated the unrest. A Government cannot be passive in face of a movement which frankly aims at disorganising the whole mechanism of orderly administration.

The real ground for uneasiness and criticism goes deeper than any shame and regret which we may feel at the adoption of one expedient of coercion or the other. The fundamental fact is that, with all the good-will and sincerity which they possess, Mr. Benn and Lord Irwin have failed to inspire Mr. Gandhi and the millions who follow him with confidence.

REPRESSION NO REMEDY.

Can one afford to ignore their mistrust? In January they were probably a minority, which dared to assert itself amid the indifference of the general population. As the months have gone by, this minority has swept the mass of the nation into its current. The business-men of Bombay, stock-brokers, cotton merchants, many of them Parsees, make common cause with the crowd, and join in a movement which involves their business in loss and confusion. In Peshawar, a solidly Moslem city joins the Hindoo tide. In Bombay the Moslem and Hindoo flags at last fly side by side. One has glimpses of great towns in which everyone abandons his daily avocation, and gives himself up, day after day, to demonstrations of protest.

Among my Indian friends there is no thorough-going adherent of Mr. Gandhi. But all of them say the same thing. He has taught a rather timid population to be fearless. He has so dramatised the central issue of Indian self-respect that even the non-political mass is with him. Finally, the Liberal Moderates are the first to proclaim that they never had a mass following, and that such following as they possess is being drawn irresistibly into the main current. Repression does not check this tendency. On the contrary, it digs the gulf deeper which divides the mass of the Indian nation from its white rulers.

Mr. Benn is not the man to suppose that force is a remedy. He has his political plan. Next month the Simon Report will appear. In July a general election will be held. In October the Round Table Conference will meet. Some months later a plan of reforms will emerge. One could not greatly hasten this procedure. The delay would not matter, if by any stroke of generosity one could startle India into a belief in our sincerity. How does she test it?

SUBSTANCE OF INDEPENDENCE.

On this matter there is little difference between Mr. Gandhi and the Moderates. All of them want to know whether it will be possible for the Conference to yield what Mr. Gandhi calls the 'substance' of Independence. That is another way of saying that they want to know in advance whether the British Government will go into this Conference prepared to lay down an itinerary, a marche-route as it were, a road-map with the milestones indicated, which will lead to Dominion Status and responsible Government within a definite period of years.

That is not an unreasonable curiosity. The Labour Government presumably knows its own answer to this fair question. It knows, or if not, it ought promptly to ascertain, how far Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Lloyd George will allow it to go. When it does know its own mind and theirs, no pedantry or pride should keep it silent for a single day. If it can, by a favourable answer to this question, remove India's mistrust, its plan, even now, may possibly be saved from the wreck that threatens it.

But if it remains silent, through a long summer of coercion, mistrust will harden into angry rebellion; the Moderate party will melt away; the Simon Report will hardly be discussed: the elections will follow the Sinn Fein precedent; and when October arrives, only a few tame and elderly magnates will dare to attend the Conference, India will not be there.

Mr. Benn has a few weeks but only a very few, in which he may save a well-meant plan that has gone awry. If he can make, well before the elections in July an explicit declaration on the scope and purpose of the Conference, he may conceivably win India's ear. Even so, it is hard to hope for calm within an amnesty. Would any people wait the pleasure of its foreign rulers in friendly expectation, while its leaders were in prison?

THE ONE COURSE.

If it should turn out that the Oppositions will not support such a declaration, then only one course is open in honour to a Labour Government. It must refuse to play policeman for the Tories. On the day that it ascertains that the Conference cannot yield, not the immediate grant, but a clearly-laid plan of Dominion Self-Government, it will, if it goes on coercing, be doing the thing it condemns and abhors. It will be governing by force alone. On that day, honest Socialists will wish that they could recall the vote that they cast for it last May.

BRADMAN, OR DULEEP,

—:o:—

How Indian "Magician" Differs From Australian "Mathematician."

Cricket has not often been enlivened by two batsmen less alike than Don Bradman, the Duminitive but dynamic Australian, and K. S. Duleepsinhji the masterly young Indian swordsman of the willow blade, writes Robin Barly in the "Daily Herald".

They resemble each other only in this respect—their names are at the moment on the tongues of everyone interested in England's national game.

While the rain drops drummed a melancholy tune on the panes of the pavilion the other day, I talked with an old cricketer of the futures of the twain.

Which of them—the Don. or Duleep—was destined to leave the greater name in the Valhalla of cricket?

FRACTURING RECORDS.

My friends inclined towards the cause of the Australian with his flair for fracturing records, his inexhaustible stamina, and his capacious bag of scoring shops.

Bradman will be 22 years old on August 27. He already holds the world's record for an individual innigs with his 452, hit in 415 minutes includes forty-one 4's. He took a cool 340 off Victoria on another day, and he has scored the two centuries in one match.

This has been a moist May, but with two double centuries the Don. is already on the threshold of his thousand runs.

THE GREATEST BATSMAN?

I know atleast one shrewd authority on the game who thinks that in this stocky twenty-one-year-old, with his keen, sharply chiselled features. New South Wales has produced the greatest batsman of all times, not excluding W. G. Grace, Victor Trumper, "Ranjit", Jack Hobbs, or anybody.

On the other hand, a close observer, who enjoyed the advantage of being fine player, an has a penetrating eye for flaws, claiming that Bradman has a fatal weakness on the off-side. He contends that England should not allow him to exceed 50 if the slips do their duty.

I think this view was the result of a failure against Macdonald at Aigburth. But the Surrey players, with whom I discussed Bradman—and they have had quite a dose of him—disagreed with this critic.

LUCK'S VIEW.

Lock, a bowler thought it would need a mammoth magnifying glass to discover any hole in Bradman's game. Lock described this New South Wales' lad as "the finest cutter" he had ever seen.

He told me how Bradman, with his extraordinary unison of eye and wrist and foot, flicked good-length balls of his off and middle stumps.

The ordinary country batsman thinks he is being bold if he cuts short stuff outside the off-stump. Bradman gets well on top of the ball every time—the secret of safety when making the most dangerous of all strokes.

DYNAMITE IN PADS.

Andy Sandham, himself no mean batsman, cannot understand where this bit of dynamite in pads failed to detect the thin spot in gets his power. Sandhom also the off-side tactics.

Bradman struck this Surrey scientist—incidentally one of the best cutters in England—as not venturesome enough, rather than too venturesome.

The Don. has been likened to Victor Trumper and Charlie Macartney, while others think he is too correct and conventional to resemble either of these original geniuses. Bradman, it seems, breaks bowlers' hearts, but not laws.

One amateur bowler, who has had a good look at the terror of the trundlers, from the other end of a pitch, in more than one match, said to me: "All I can say is that he looks uncommonly like Bradman every time I have a go at him, and no opponent has been more disheartening, who has spoilt my analysis."

WHISPERED ATTACK.

Success is always attacked.

There is whisper that the little record breaker is greedy and too fond of records. Some batsman are content after they have reached a century, and run risks to give brother bowler a chance. But it should be remembered that this Australian boy is at the foot of the hill.

If he can climb to the summit and plant the standard of Australian cricket achievement higher than it has ever been before—good luck to him!

K. S. Duleepchandji, now head of the English batting average, was born in 1905. He is playing better than he ever did before. No longer does he show signs of the "made" batsman, which some, for a time, detected in his style.

Now he cuts and off-drives as well as he forces balls to the on or deflects them to leg. No one alive plays googlie and slow leg-break bowling better than he does.

GOOGLIE MADE HARMLESS.

R. W. V. Robins, who was at Cambridge with Duleep, told me that College cricketers were convinced tat this uncanny youth from the mysterious East could tell by sheer eye-sight which spin was nn the ball while it was still in the air. The googlie is, therefore harmless against him.

Ranjit was also said to have been able to "see" them half-way. No European eyes could do as much.

Duleep has broken fewer records than his protagonist, but has made exceeded the triple hundred and has made a century and a double century in the same match. He has unquestionably a more beautiful style than Bradman.

The silky, feline grace of the Indian has been cultivated and polished by careful coaching at Cheltenham and Cambridge. Albert Relf, one of the best instructors who ever said: "Keep the head down" has also been working unceasingly on this talented youth.

OMINOUS SUGGESTION.

At one time there was even an ominous suggestion that Duleep's style would be cramped by too much coaching. But he has studied and learnt without muffling his genius for the game.

Personally I would at present rather watch the Indian magician than the Australian mathematician. But neither will ever stimulate the yawning industry.

Will Duleep equal the achievements of Ranjit?

Bert Strudwick, the Surrey and England wicket-keeper thinks not. True the nephew has, so far done as much in actual figures as his famous relative, but Strudwick points that Ranjit always gave the impression that the bowler had not a ghost of a chance at all.

NOT IMPREGNABLE.

Duleep somehow awakens the indefinable but unmistakable feeling that he is not impregnable—that there is a way past that flashing blade.

The advocates of brighter cricket may rejoice over the fact that neither of these young masters are worshippers at the pale shrine of Patience. Duleep once hit 115 out of 201 in 2 hours before lunch.

Bradman does not annihilate tatistics at quite that breathless pace—but now he has demolished most of the long-distance batting records perhaps he will have a go at the springs.

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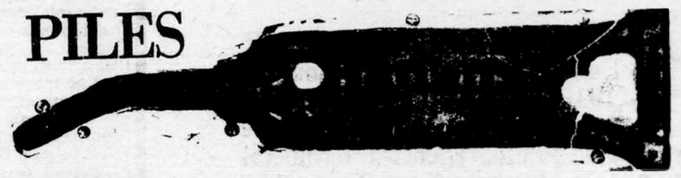

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What the People Say

"THE INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I have seen Sir Chunilal's letter in your issue of 12th June. In this letter he now chooses to deny having stated that it is not the function of the Red-cross Society to give relief in disturbances. In this connection the following paragraph from Mrs. Raiji's letter to Sir Chunilal will speak for itself.

"It is, therefore, a matter of double regret to me to be told by a person in your position that the purpose of the Fund would not permit it to be used for the object I request you to use it for."

This was her impression after the interview. She felt that in Sir Chunilal's opinion the Red-Cross Society was not expected to give any help or relief to the public in such disturbances.

Now I leave the matter to the public to judge as to who is wrong in facts and who is misrepresenting them and misguiding the public?

He told us on 28th May morning at the interview that he was against giving any kind of help in such disturbances and in evening his Committee decides to help in such disturbances. Looking to the above facts the only logical conclusion which any intelligent man would draw is that the other members of the Committee were not inagreement with his view.

I also know from an unimpeachable authority that Sir Chunilal did not quite like the Committee agreeing to give help.—Yours, etc.

V. C. SETALVAD.

Bombay, June 11.

A LIBERAL MANIFESTO.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The joint statement of Sirs Cowasji Jehangir (Junior) and Chimanlal Setalvad has been called the earnest, patriotic and farsighted by the Editor of the "Indian Daily Mail". Now the meaning of the word 'Patriotism" must be changed, if that statement is to be so called. The Liberal leaders must realise that it is impossible to gain Swaraj by reason and argument or by writing articles for the Press while reclining in easy chair, deploring the National movement. The best way to attain complete independence is to boycott all British goods. England must be made to feel the necessity of making peace with India. Matter have reached such a crisis that the Liberal's wish to make peace with honour is an impossibility. Unless Mahatma Gandhiji's eleven points are accepted by the Government, peace is beyond imagination.

If the Liberals do not approve of the Civil Disobedience movement, they must place before the Nation, a better scheme to gain complete Independence. If they have got a strong hope that the Domnion Status will be granted to India in the Round Table Conference, it is pitiful to remark that they have not read history From the Queen's Proclamation of 1858 to this moment, what promises have the British Government fulfilled? Pandit Malaviya, the broad-minded statesman and true servant of his Motherland who opposed the Lahore Congress Resolution, came to disbelieve in the British Government. The Liberals should particularly study his resignation i.e., his letter to the Viceroy dated 3rd April 30. Mahatma Gandhi declared in the Lahore session that he was ready to accept any plan which was calculated to lead to complete independence. He had given every possible opportunity to the British Government to come to settlement (vide his eleven points) and his ultimatum dated 8th April 30. He and late B. G. Tilak, in 1915 and onwards had rendered invaluable help to the British Government at the time of the Great War. They recruited for Field Service and collected funds, in anticipation that the British Government would give "Home Rule" to India, after the end of war. They aspired for gold but got only copper!! The Montague-Chelmsford Reforms were introduced in 1919, but they were of no avail to Inda. It led to Mahatma Gandhiji's famous Non-Co-Operation movement and after a decade to Civil Disobedience campaign.

The Liberals objection to the national movement is that the trade and commerce of the country is paralysed. It is the cherished desire of every Indian that the trade of British goods should be stopped. The Swadeshi articles are sold at higher prices, yet there is a continuous demand for them.

The position of the Liberals in India is pitiful. They want to gain popularity and bask in the sunshine of Government favour. They cannot achieve both things at the same time. "Liberals, mind well that between two stools, you will come down." They have already lost the public support. It is amusing to remark that the Liberal leaders are without followers.

Liberals say "Mahatma Gandhiji is a sage and not a politician." Mahatmaji is above all human feelings. They may call him Saint or Sinner. But he has rightly understood true nature of the Montague-Chelmsford reforms even, before they were introduced in India. Round Table Conference without Mahatmaji is like a body without soul.—Yours, etc.

P. VINAYAKRAO.

A SUGGESTION TO CONGRESS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Since this national movement is making a headway, a number of advertisements appear in local papers with a view to introduce Swadeshi products in the markets and help the Boycott programme.

To-day one Trading Agency proclaim that people can have any of their Khadiar coats waterproofed by a sort of powder of one rupee which they sell and advertise as purely Swadeshi and that they are going to contribute a part of their profits to Congress funds. This is all creditable.

It is in the fitness of things that Congress should start a department the functions of which will be to certify the authenticity of pure Swadeshi goods (chemicals, etc.). The sellers on getting the necessary certificate from Congress should publish to this effect while advertising to enable the people to have faith so that they may not be cheated by bogus agents. It is in their own interest that sellers should facilitate this action of Congress in whatever way they can. I believe the Congress will be helped by patriotic experts in the respective lines who are anxious to do their bit in the Boycott programme. Here is an opportunity for them.

This will be a fundamental headway at the right moment towards Swadeshi movement. Will the Congress having made the necessary arrangements for this undertaking enlighten the public? —Yours, etc.

INDIAN.

Bombay, June 14.

A LONAVLA INCIDENT.

—:o:—

To The Editor of 'The Chronicle".

Sir,—At Lonavla Station a few Anglo-Indian or Eurasian Railway volunteers are placed near the armoury. Some of these men on guard duty go out of their way and try to insult and abuse people with Khaddar clothes; it is high time something should be done to vindicate the right of passengers and the public who have to use the Railway platforms.

I wish particularly to refer to an incident which occurred only two days back. Some of the volunteers and their friends, when they saw a gentleman in Khaddar clothes, began shouting and abusing Mahatma Gandhi. These worthies are perhaps incapable of understanding that whatever the political differences, even Lord Irwin, or any right-minded Englishman, would not use any but respectful language while speaking of Mahatma Gandhi.

I would advise the authorities who mantained these volunteers on guard duty to warn them to be more attentive to their duties, rather than indulge in abusive shouting.—Yours, etc.,

A VISITOR

Lonavla, June 12.

TO WHAT END?

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Bombay has witnessed many huge processions during the last few weeks; and even granting that on some occasions some of the processionists jeered at some European passers by, an allegation which has been vehemently denied, the processions have, on the whole, been remarkably well-organised and peaceful That even the police will have to admit. What possessed the Police Commissioner then to prohibit yesterday's procession? It does not add one whit to the prestige of the police to issue orders which they full well know cannot be enforced.

What is it that the Police Commissioner expected to achieve by prohibiting yesterday's procession? What grounds had he, which have not been vouchsafed to us ordinary mortals, to form the opinion "that it is necessary for the preservation of public peace to prohibit the procession"? Previous processions are not known to have disturbed public peace; and if any thing events have proved that the prohibition order has resulted in a disturbance of the peace as the Congress hospital will testify.

Will the Director of Information throw some light on what the Police Commissioner achieved or expected to achieve by the promulgation of this order?—Yours, etc.,

S. R. TENDOLKAR.

Topiwalla Mansion,
Sandhurst Road,
Bombay 4, June 13.

R. T. CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The more one reads the joint statement of the two valiant Bombay knights—Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Junior,—the more one is inclined to the view that the sooner the leading lights of separatist political organisations like the Liberal Party, Moslem League, Hindu Mahasabha, etc., etc., arrange to get their institutions to merge into the Indian National Congress, the better for the unity and progress of the Indian nation.

Those Indian candidates for berths in the Round Table Conference whose loyalty to the strong or in power cannot be doubted may not be found prepared to discipline themselves to the Congress or majority view just yet. Patriotism will, however, be the quality solely or mostly displayed by them when the Congress and the country will have acquired and displayed still more unity and strength.—Yours, etc.,

H. S. M.

Bombay, June 14.

BRITISH NATIONAL ANTHEM.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I should very much like to know the opinions of some of the readers of your esteemed paper about the right thing to do when "God Save the King" is sung.

Is it hypocrisy on our part to stand up and so give support to the words sung? Or taking them as an appeal to God ought we to reverence them, though we may not join in the prayer

Then, of course, there is the question of the song being the national anthem of the British nation. When our "Vande Matram" is sung we feel hurt if perfect reverence is not shown by all, then why should we hurt the feelings of others? Our Mahatmaji is always very careful not to hurt anybody 'unnecessarily,' specially his enemies so ought not we to follow his example?

Thus no doubt is left about our mental attitude towards the song but what is to be done is the question.

If we stand up out of sheer reverence some clever people say we have not got the spunk to walk out; well, if they don't see manifestation of that everywhere they can rest in their ignorance for all we care.

I think, the best thing to do is to remain quiet whatever happens and let those who wish to have a moment of silence have it. We can say a private prayer for our own land during that time.

What do your other readers think?—Yours etc.,

A SEVIKA.

DHARASANA DAY.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is resolved by the Gujarat Prantik Samiti Ahmedabad that 21st June should be observed as a Dharasana Day. The day is to be celebrated by complete suspension of work by organising public meetings and processions throughout Gujarat. May I take the liberty to request the members of the Working Committee to fix this day as All-India Prayer Day, Yours etc

P. N. THAKORE.

Ahmedabad, June 14.

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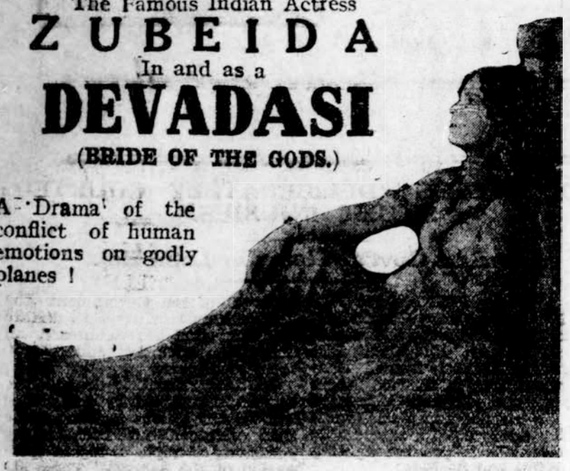

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Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2419 of 1926 (Jivatlal Pratapshi vs. Goolmahomed Salemahomed Noorani), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

Furniture such as sofas, cabinets, wall clock, bedsteads, roll-top table, cupboards, teapoys, showcase, easy and rocking chairs, partitions, meatsafes, utensils, old clothes, etc., etc., and by order of the concerned:—Furniture such as writing tables, "H. M. V." gramophone with records, Persian carpets, blackwood dressing table and bedsteads, brass ornaments, figures, almyrahs, chairs, E. lamps and chandeliers, one lot wearing apparels and crockery, etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, CARPETS, PIANO, GRAMOPHONE, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 22nd instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), at "Mahomed Building", Wodehouse Road, Colaba, opposite Colaba Station, valuable handsome household furniture, dining table, sideboard, dumbwaiter, chairs, cabinets, drawing room suites of sofas, chairs, double spring Chesterfields sweet-toned Cottage piano, H. M. V. gramophone, records, bedsteads, almyrahs, fancy dressing tables, reclining sofas, easy chairs, teapoy, glass, crockery, etc., etc.

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Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Aoction on MONDAY, the 30th June 1930, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Wadi Bunder Goods Depot of the G. I. P. Railway, the following unclaimed goods and sweepings:—

Bags of cotton seed, hirda, wheat, rice, toor, linseed, husk, groundnut seed, hangoli, and sweeping grain and cotton, cases of lanterns, bottles and machines, bundles of motor parts, iron bars, walking sticks, wooden handles, jagree, fresh dates canvas cloth, alluminium pots, printed forms, motor tyres, C. I. sheets, coir ropes and empty baskets, and empty iron casks and drums, loose plough parts and other various articles, etc., etc.

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STOCKS AND SHARES.

FURTHER DECLINE IN MILL SHARES.

Tata Steels Steady

Bombay, June 17.

The share market opened to-day with a barely steady tone. As outlived in our last report the sentiment is against my improvement in prices. The decline in cotton will hamper textile trade and the effect of depression is becoming very acute. There was increased selling pressure which in the absence of any demand depressed prices. Most of speculation scrips except Tata Steel Def. recorded further declines. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 760|- and closed at Rs. 747|- Crescent declined to Rs. 288|- after opening at Rs. 293|-. Fazal shares witnessed sharp changes on liquidation, but short covering caused some recovery which was not maintained. It opened at Rs. 443|- and after declining Rs. 10|- advanced to Rs. 452|-. At this level there was renewed selling pressure which declined prices to Rs. 447|-. Indore Malwas also ruled easy and closed at Rs. 361|4. New Great declined Rs. 7-| after opening at Rs. 177|-. Simplex sagged to Rs. 67|-.

Bombay Burma shares opened at Rs. 650|- and after declining to Rs. 632|-. Tata Hydro shares opened at Rs. 1150|- and after declining to Rs. 1135|- closed at Rs. 1142|- Tata Steel Defds. opened at Rs. 287|- but ruled steady and closed at Rs. 294|-

ACTION SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, June 17.

Bombay Dyeing 760, 45, 56, 51, 47, 50, 47.
Century 277, 82, 75, 73, 76.
Colaba 120.
Crescent 93, 38,
Fazul 443, 38, 52, 46, 48, 47,
Indore 367, 61,
Madhowji 37,
Nagpur 440, 37,
New Great 177, 65, 72, 71, 70,
Pearl 245, 40, 46, 40, 41, 14,
Simplex 73, 65, 72, 67,
Swadeshi 345, 42,
Burma 650, 32, 41, 35,
Hydro 1150, 35, 43, 40, 42,
Tram 130,
Deff 287, 92, 91, 97, 93 94,
Ord. 49, 47-10, 43-8, 48-2,
Bundi 16-4,
Indian 230, 26, 30, 23,
Katni Ords. 170,
Alcock 220, 12,17,

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS

Last Closing Quotation.
Bombay, June 17.

	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad-Advance	100	340
Apollo	50	4-4
Assur Veerjee	5	1
Barsi	250	125
Berar Manufacturing	100	186-4
Bharat	150	60-10
Bombay Cotton	500	160
Bombay Dyeing	250	747-8
Bombay Industrial	5	2-8
Bradbury	250	170
Broach Fine Counts	250	30
Century	100	276-4
Central India	100	437-8
Ceylon	100	25
Colaba Land & Mill	100	120
Coorla	100	200
Crescent	100	100
Currimbhoy	250	83-12
David	250a	150
Dawn	250	600xd
E. D. Sassoon United Drd.	1 0	0-6-0
Ebrahim Pabaney	250	150
Edward Sassoon	250	70
Elphinstone	100	7-12
Fazulbhoy	250	447-8
Finlay	100	125
Framjee Petit	1,000	120
Gokak	100	150
Gold Mohur	100	90
Hindustan	1,000	1750
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	120
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	1125
Indore Malwa	100	361-4
Jamshed	25	18
Jam Ranjit Singhji	1,000	1595
Kastoorchand	50	11
Khandesh	1,000	220
Khatau Makanjee	100	120
Kohinoor	100	161-4
Lakshmi Cotton	250	1350
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	37-8
Madras United	250	400
Manockjee Petit	1,000	900
Meyer Sassoon	100	45
Minerva	100	70
Morarji Goculdas	1,000	700
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	107-8
Mysore	50	138-12
New City of Bombay	100	70
New Great Eastern	200	170
Osmanshahi	75	60
Pearl	250	241-4
Phoenix	100	362-8
Sassoon Cotton	10	8
Sassoon and Alliance Silk	50	71
Sholapur	1,000	1600
Simplex 4	250	67-8
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	6-12
Swadeshi	100	342-8
Swan	100	122-8
Satya Mill Ld.	100	130
Tata Mills	25	42-8
Vishnu Cotton	500	2145
Western Indian Spinning	1,000	680
BANKS.		
Banks of India	50	90
Baroda	50	71-4
Central	25	15-14
Eastern	£5	78-8
Imperial	500	1292-12
Imperial Contributory	125	320
P. & O. Bank	£10	125
Union	5	3-2
CEMENT & MANGANESE COMPANIES.		
Bundi Portland	10	16 -4
Central India Mining	10	2
Gwalior Cement	70	78
Indian Cement	250	728-12
Katni Cement Deferred	40	700
Katni Cement	100	170
Punjab Cement	10	10-10
Shahabad Cement	10	143-12
Shivrajpur	10	12
United Cement	100	60
RAILWAYS.		
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	811 -4
Amritsar Patti	100	110
Central Provinces	100	90-8
Dhond Baramati	100	90
Gujerat	100	73
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	72
Larkhana	100	88
Mandra Bhon	90	59-3
Mymen Singh	100	84-4
Pachora Jamner	100	72
Sara Sirajgunj	100	72-8
Sialkot Narrowal	100	90
Sind Light	20	82-8
Tapti Valley	500	676-4
Upper Sind	100	73
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKING.		
Ahmedabad Electric	100	125
Andhra Valley Ord.	1,000	635
Bombay Tramway Ordy.	50	131-4
Tata Hydro Electric Ordy.	1,000	1142-8
Tata Power Ordy.	1,000	532-8
Karachi Electric	100	152-8
Poona Electric	100	155
Surat Electric Ordy.	100	127-8
PRESS COMPANIES.		
Fort	475	130
Harvey and Sabapathy	500	1150
Indian Cotton	125	196-4
Manmad Manufacturing	250	270
New Berar	500	800
New Moffusil	400	800
New Prince of Wales	500	400
Volkart U. P.	500	480
INSURANCE COMPANIES.		
B. I. G. Insurance	10	3-8
Bombay Life Assurance	20	33
Empire of India Life	125	1700
Industrial & Prudential	6	8-4
Jupiter General Insu.	15	9-2
New India Assurance	15	17
Oriental Government Security Life	150	1880
Vulcan	10	7
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Alcock Ashdown	100	225
Attock Oil	21	22
Belapur Co.	50	10
Bombay Safe Deposit	200	602-8
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy.	250	185
Bombay Uganda	80	20
B. Burma T. Corporation	125	636-4
Do. Contributory	50	255
British Burma Petroleum	8s.	3-7
Burma Corporation	10	8
Bombay Telephones	50	52-8
Indian Radio Telegraph	100	280
" " " Drd.	100	275
Jost Engineering	50	180
Kemp	200	195
Mackenzie Saw Mills	100	85
Okha Salt works	10	6
Port Canning	1,000	555
Scindia Steam	15	5-6
Tata Construction	30	34
Tata Iron (ordinary)	75	43-2
Tata (defrred)	30	274-6
Andhra Valley	1,000	995
Bombay Cotton Mills	10	5-8
Bombay Steam	250	215
Bombay Tramways	50	63-12
Bradbury Mills	250	150
Central India Mills	500	455
Elphinstone Spg.	100	25
Jupiter Insurance Co.	10	10
Katni First Pref.	100	100
Katni Sec. Pref.	100	101
Madhwji Mills	250	65
Marsland Price Co.	100	80
New Great Eastern	200	160
Punjab Cement	10	10
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	10N
Tata Hydro.	1000	1032-8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, June 17.

Government Securities were steady 3-1/2 per cent notes opened at Rs. 65/1 and after declining to Rs. 64/14/6 recovered to Rs. 65/2/6 but closed at Rs. 64/15.

(LIABLE TO INCOME-TAX.)

3-1/2 per cent G. P. Notes Ready Rs. 65/1.

3-1/2 per cent G. P. Notes Sett. Rs. 64/15.

Bombay Port Trust Rs. 75/4.

4 per cent 1934-37 Bonds Rs. 89/8.

4 per cent 1960-70 Loan Rs. 76/4.

4-1/2 per cent 1934 Bonds Rs. 95/2.

4-1/2 per cent 1955-60 Loan Rs. 87/0.

5 per cent 1929 War Loan Rs. 95/8.

5 per cent 1935 Bonds Rs. 97/9.

5 per cent 1939-44 Loan Rs. 96/6.

5 per cent 1954 Municipal Deb. Rs. 104/4.

6 per cent 1956 K. P. Trust Rs. 104/0.

(FREE OF INCOME-TAX.)

5 per cent 1945-55 Loan Ready Rs. 101/3.

5 per cent 1945-55 Loan Sett. Rs. 101/2.

5 per 1933 Bonds Rs. 100/4.

6 per cent 1930 Bonds Rs. 100/4.

6 per cent 1931 Bonds Rs. 101/7.

6 per cent 1932 Bonds Rs. 102/3.

6-1/2 per cent 1935 B. D. L. Rs. 105/0.

7 per cent 1931 Mysore Loan Rs. 101/12.

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, June 17.

Business at fixed minimum prices is impossible but some nervous operators are said squaring open purchases of Broach J/A delivery at Rs. 225 while scattered business is done at Rs. 234 under Mahajan Association.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Osaka, June 17.

June	116.00	—5.20
Sept.	121.20	—5.40
December	122.70	—5.60

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 17.

In full-pressed Bales.	Since 1st Sept. 2 Days.	This year.
Khandesh	.... ..	293,373
Central India	.....	400,606
Barsi and Nagar	150	259,220
Hyderabad-Gaorani	283	90,863
Berar	208	715,123
Central Provinces	262	402,070
Total Comras	903	2,161,260
Dholera	194	189,076
N.W. Provinces	.....	138,614
Rajputana	331	53,896
Sind-Punjab	.....	151,079
Broach	.....	262,649
Coompta & Dharwar	1,496	127,372
Westerns-Northerns	526	53,044
Cocoanda	.....	102
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	.....	32,759
Persian	.....	655
American	.....	10,736
Egyptian & African	17	94,346
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	.....	811
Total	3,467	3,296,399

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	1st Sept. to 12th June. Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	1,091	758,624
Japan & China	711	1,336,929
Coast Ports	60	20,369
Up-country by Rail	.....	91,623
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	.....	13,592
Total	1,862	2,221,137

MONEY MARKET.

—:o:—

Closing Quotations.

Bombay, June 17.

B C Rate T T 1/5 23/32
B C Rate D D 1/5 3/4
LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 Cash.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 June/Dec.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 Ready.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 27/32 Mail
Banks Buking 3 Mos. 1/6 June.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 31/32 June/August.
NEW YORK.—
B C Rate T T 279
Banks Selling T T 278 3/4
Banks Buying T T 277 1/2
PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 916
Banks Buying D D 926
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940
JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 137 1/2
Banks Buying 60 Days 135
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 86 3/4
SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 102 3/4
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/2
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 3/8
CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4 85 13/16 16th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/5 3/4 17th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 3/8 16th inst.
London/Paris 123.80 16th inst.
London/Belgium 34.825 16th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.0 6 3/4 16th inst.
London/Italy 92.75 16th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4-4-11 3/4 14th inst. £4-4-11 3/4 16th inst.
Silver London Ready 15 7// 14th inst. 15 11/16 16th inst.
Silver London Forward 15 5/8 14th inst. 15 7/16 16th inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 1/4 14th inst. 38 3/8 16th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 15/32 per cent 14th inst. 2 1/2 per cent 16th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 11/16 per cent 14th inst. 2 3/4 per cent 16th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 5 per cent. 3 Mos. 4½ per cent. 6 Mos. 4 per cent 12 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Tight.

Tone of Silver. Dull. India bought. China and America sold.

—:o:—

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 17.

3 Months Discounts 2 1/2 p. c.
6 Months Discounts 2 3/4 p. c.
Bank of England rate 3 p. c.
Call Money 5 p. c.
One Month 4½ p.c.
Three Months 3½ p. c.
Six Months 3½ p. c.
Tone of Money Market—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

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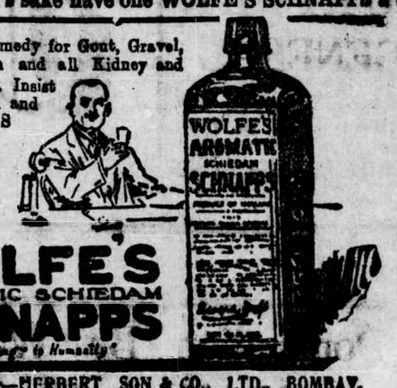

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LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

—:o:—

London, June 16

Chartered Bank of I A and C £16 3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £105 1-2
National Bank of India £44
Funding Loan 4 per cent £88 5/8
Conversion Loan 3 1-2 pper cent £77 3/8
Indian Loan 5 1-2 per cent £101 3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent £46
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £53 1-2
Indian Stock 3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan £62 1-2
Consols 2 1-2 per cent £54 1-2
War Loan 5 per cent £102 3-8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £94 1-4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

—:o:—

London, June 16

Interest day to day loans 2 per cent
Interest 7 days market loans 2 per cent
Banks Bills 3 months 2 1-2 per cent
Bank Bills 6 months 2 3-4 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 3 1-4 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 3 3-4 per cent

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS

—:o:—

New York, June 16

Demand Bills 485.62

LONDN SILVER

—:o:—

London, June 16

Silver—Market is dull
Spot 15 11/16
Forward 15 7/16

—:o:—

London, June 16

Bar gold Fine per oz £4-4-11 3/4

LONDON RUBBER

—:o:—

London, June 16.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb Spot sellers d 6 1/8

BULLION MARKET.

—:o:—

Bombay, June 17.

Ready Silver	45	6	0
Jeth delivery	45	6	0
Ashad delivery	45	8	0
Ashad Tejimandi	1	3	0
Bar Gold Ready	21	9	6
Ashad	21	9	3
Sovereigns	13	9	3
National Bank	21	14	6
Central Bank	21	12	0

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Ex. Godown.

Bombay, June 17.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 430/- per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560/- per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 85/- per ton.

WHEAT AND LINSEED.

Bombay, June 17.

Wheat Sept.	5	12	3
Linseed Sept.	10	12	3
Castorseed	8	9	0
Cottonseed	3	5	0
Groundnuts	8	10	0
Mahooraseed	6	8	0
Myrabollams	22	0	0
Poppyseed	12	14	0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, June 17.

F P. Bales	1929-30.	1928-29.
Receipts to date 16-6-30	8519000	9252000
Receipts Yesterday 16-6-30	4000	4000
Exports to date 16-6-30	6570000	7361000
Stock at Ports 13-6-30	1703000	952000
Stock Interior Towns 13-6-30	715000	353000
Stock Liverpool 12-6-30	863000	987000
Visible Supply 13-6-30	3533000	2658000
Quantity in Sight 13-6-30	14723000	15293000
Quantity out of Sight 13-6-30	12947000	14391000

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BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1930

"Domination By Western Power Not Wanted In India"

MR. N. M. JOSHI'S PLAIN-SPEAKING AT GENEVA.

"Hostility Against British Power" Growing

LONDON, June 16.

Geneva.—Mr. N. M. Joshi speaking at the International Labour Conference, which is considering the annual report of Labour Office, paid a tribute to the latter's work and alluded to Indians' right "to shape their destinies according to their own will against domination of Western power.

NOT YET RED.

He denied that the Indian Working Classes were going over to Communism, although he confessed that, unless they were able to show workers tangible results of Geneva activities, a stage would be reached in India where it would not be easy to persuade them to share his faith in principles and ideals associated with the International Labour Office."

Therefore, he urged that systematic study of problems of Asia should be undertaken by the Labour Office, without delay.

BITTER HOSTILITY FOR BRITISH

Mr. Joshi added there was a feeling of hostility, bordering on bitterness, all over India against the British power and the conviction was gaining ground that the British had not yielded to demands based on justice and must be compelled by force of non-violent passive resistance. It was impossible for workers of India to remain unaffected by Mahatma Gandhi's political struggle.

INHUMAN AFRICAN CONDITIONS.

He declared that conditions in many parts of Africa were deplorable and inhuman and effective steps should be taken to remedy them. He urged direct representation of Colonial Labour at the Conference.

PLAIN SPEAKING HURTS IMPERIALIST.

Mr. Joshi began his speech by declaring that he did not intend to introduce political considerations. The foregoing speech has given rise to comment in Conference circles and surprise is expressed that the President had allowed him to proceed the president merely rebuked Mr. Joshi for exceeding the timelimit of fifteen minutes.—Reuter.

Geneva.—The International Labour Conference Committee on Forced Labour rejected by 19 votes to 8 Indian Government amendment excluding from the scope of the convention any work or service imposed in India on a person with the object of improving certain tribes.—Reuter.

MALTA AMBROGLIO.

—:o:—

Can't Take Politics From Rome.

STRICKLAND'S PLAIN SPEAKING.

LONDON, June 17.

Malta.—The Governor replying to the Archbishop's protest against the action of the Police on the occasion of popular demonstration on June 8, declares that he has not found any ground for the censure or criticism of the Police. He reminds the Archbishop that the safety of the community lies in the hands of the Police and trusts that he may count upon the co-operation of the Archbishop in reducing to minimum opportunities for public demonstrations, which might lead to disorder.

In connection with Lord Stricklands medium of defence, the Governor reminds the Archbishop that the British Government's White Paper has reproduced Vaticans accusations against Lord Strickland and it, therefore, does not seem unreasenable for Lord Strickland to publish his defence in an official paper.

Lord Strickland interviewed by Reuter, emphasised that the Government of Malta did not wish to make off the York of the Church. They have prepared take religion from Rome but politics from themselves. Previous Popes had allowed complaints against Bishops and priests, but the present Pope did not appear to wish to listen to such complaints. The Pope was infallible but Bishops not necessarily. So he was confident of a satisfactory solution.—Reuter.

DACCA ENQUIRY BEGINS.

Witnesses Given Immunity.

DACCA, June 16.

The Official Enquiry Committee into the Dacca disturbances commenced work this morning. As a result of discussions with members of the local Bar Association and the People's Association, the Commissioners have agreed to grant immunity to witnesses and allow the Press to report the full proceedings. Lawyers will be allowed to lead evidence. It is understood that all parties will produce witnesses.

The proceedings closed without recording any evidence to-day as no one was prepared for the same.

It is understood the Commissioners will visit all places where disturbances occured with the representatives of Hindu and Muslim communities.—Free Press.

G. I. P. STRIKERS AND RAILWAY BOARD.

—:o:—

Mr. Russell's Assurance.

SIMLA, June 16.

The first half-yearly conference between the Railway Board and a deputation of the All-India Railway's Federation commenced today. Messer. I. G. Russell, Parsons, Hayman and Hannay represented the Railway Board while Federation was represented by Messrs. Giri Kalappa, Chatterjee, Ruikar and five others.

During the discussion, Mr. Russell promised to consider the suggestion of an enquiry for placing on the waiting list those strikers of the last G. I. P. strike who had complied with the terms of the Railway Board's communique of 1st March. He also agreed that any man who was taken back either on or before 17th March or was put on the waiting list and then taken back would be treated as reinstated. He further promised to instruct agents of all state managed railways to register the names of the remaining strikers for employment when vacancies arose.

The question of extending benefit of new rules, regulating discharge and dismissal of state railway non-gazetted servants to temporary employees who had completed three years service would be considered.

Mr. Russel finally agreed to examine question whether leave on medical certificate should not be allowed to employees in the inferior service of shorter than twenty yeas.—A. P.

FUTURE OF JUSTICE PARTY.

—:o:—

No More Ban On Brahmins

MADRAS, June 16.

The Executive Committee of the South Indian Liberal Federation has decided to remove all restrictions against Brahmins for membership of the Justice Party under the new creed which is the attainment of Swaraj for India as a component party of the British Empire by all peaceful and legitimate constitutional means, attainment of social equality among all classes and ensuring an adequate representation of all communities in public services and legislatures. —A. P.

DAS GUPTA GIVEN ONE YEAR'S R. I.

Satyagraha News From Bengal.

CALCUTTA, June 16.

Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary issued this evening declares forfeited all copies wherever found of the leaflet in Hindi entitled "Police Karmachari" appeals (appeal to Police officers) by Srimati indumati Goenka of the Rashtriya Mahila Samity, Calcutta, on the ground that the same contains seditious matter.

The Gazette further announces the coming into force of the unlawful Instigation Ordinance in Midnapur District.

FIVE RAIDS ON CONGRESS OFFICE.

Mr. Jibanlal Chatterjee, Secretary of the B. P. C. C., and 31 volunteers who were arrested at the B. P. C. C. Office, were placed to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Of them 10 were released on personal recognisance while the others were remanded to custody. The case comes up for hearing on the 24th inst.

The Police raided the B. P. C. C. Office this evening for the fifth time to-day and arrested the durwan and seized the Congress Bulletins.

16 volunteers were arrested in Burrabazar for picketing foreign cloth shops.

The Art Press has suspended printing work at Habiganj, the Assam Government demanding security.

DAS GUPTA GIVEN 1 YEAR'S R. I.

Mr. Satischandra Das-Gupta, the President of the Civil Disobedience Council and inaugurator of the Mahishabathan Salt Satyagraha, was sentensed to one year's rigorous imprisonment by the Calcutta Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of sedition for an article published in the "Satyagraha Bulletin" of May 10.

MRS. GOCNKA PROSECUTED.

Srimati Indumati Goenka, Secretary of the Burra Bazar Mahila Rashtriya Samity and daughter of Mr. Padmaraj Jain, appeared before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to answer a charge under the Press Act for publishing a hartal leaflet without the name of the Press. A large number of ladies were present in the Court.

Charges for inciting the Police to resign and also violating the Press Act were framed against Srimati Indumati ,who as a Satyagrahi did not take part in the proceedings.

REFUSE TO GIVE EVIDENCE.

Srimatis Bimalprativa Devi and Santi Das, Secretaries of Women's Civil Disobedience Committee, and Madan Misra, who were summoned as prosecution witnesses to depose against Srimati Indumati were absent, and Srimati Urmila Devi, sister of Deshbandu Das and President of the Nari Satyagraha Committee, Indumati's husband and brother, who were present in the Court, were placed in the witness-box. But they refused to answer questions as they were not summoned.

No satisfactory evidence establishing Srimati Indumati's connection with the Mahila Rashtriya Samity being forthcoming, the hearing was adjourned. She was released on a personal recognisance bond.

DESHABANDHU'S ANNIVERSARY.

The fifth anniversary of the death of Deshbandu Das was celebrated this morning at the site where his last remains were cremated before a large gathering of admirers, who made floral offerings to the life-size photo.

Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, the Deputy Mayor of Calcutta, announced the design for a Deshbandu memorial and appealed for funds.

RELEASED AND ARRESTED.

Mr. Satin Sen, who was released to-day from Darjeeling Jail after he had served three months imprisonment in the Barisal Jail assault case, was rearrested immediately under Section 188 I. P. C. —Free Press.

ANOTHER CRISIS IN CHINA.

—:o:—

Nanking Govt. Defied.

LONDON, June 17.

Pecking.—Crisis in connection with the remittance of 2½ per cent. customs surtax to Nanking has reached a head. Yen Hsi Shan, Governor of Shansi and one of leaders of the Northern Coalition, has dismissed Lt.-Col. Hayley Bell, Commissioner of Customs, Mentsin, and substituted Mr. Lenox Simpson the wellknown writer (Putnam Weale) recently editor of "Pecking leader" with orders that none of the surtax should be remitted to Nanking.

Mr. Hayley Bell has taken refuge in the British Consulate with all documents "owing to illegal pressure". He has informed the consular officials that his duties have been temporarily suspended.—Reuter.

JAPANESE SEND SILVER TO LONDON.

—:o:—

SHANGHAI, June 17.

The Mitsui Bank has shipped 13,00,000 ounces of silver bars to its London Branch.—Reuter.

SIMON BUSY TALKING.

—:o:—

LONDON, June 16.

The "problem of India" will be the subject of Sir John Simon's first broadcast talk on India which will be given on June 18 from 9/25 to 9/55 in the evening.

The second will be on "Future of Indian Government" which has been fixed for June 25 from 9/20 to 9/50 in the evening.

Both talks will be broadcast throughout the Empire.—Reuter.

LL. GOERGE PROMISES HELP.

—:o:—

To Solve British Unemployment Problem.

LONDON, June 17.

An offer of guaranteed majority to the Government if they will convene a special emergency session of the Parliament to deal with the unemployment measure, is made by Mr. Lloyd George in an interview to "Daily Herald".

Mr. Lloyd George proposes that the question of unemployment should be treated as a national emergency and whole resources of the State should be mobilised to deal with it similarly as in wartime.—Reuter.

GOVT'S. PLEA FOR FORCED LABOUR.

—:o:—

Rejected At Geneva.

LONDON, June 17.

Geneva—At the International Labour Conference, the Committee on Forced Labour rejected by nineteen votes to eight Indian Government amendment excluding from the scope of the Convention any work or service imposed in India on a person with the object of improving certain tribes.—Reuter.

EMPIRE'S POLICE CHIEFS.

—:o:—

Confer In London.

LONDON, June 17.

The heads of Police forces throughout the Empire are attending the First Imperial Conference of Police Chiefs, which opened in London yesterday, at which every aspect of Police work will be discussed and lectures prepared by acknowledged authorities dealing with higher and scientific side of criminal investigation will be delivered daily.—Reuter.

TARIFF WAR THREATENED

—:o:—

Between France And U. S. A.

LONDON, June 16.

Washington—Mr. Hoover announces that he will sign the Tariff Bill and indicates that if he finds flexible provisions not sufficiently powerful to effect needful changes, he will request greater powers. He says that complaints of some foreign countries that duties are unduly high can be remedied, if justified, by proper application to the commission.

REPRISALS BY FRANCE.

Paris—Commenting on the above, 'Echo de Paris" says France will be compelled to take reprisals. The United States are volnerable now as their industrial products form half of their exports. Sooner or later they will learn this to their cost."—Reuter.

Mr. J. H. Thomas assumed the Dominions' secretaryship, to-day, arising from the recently announced Cabinet changes.—Reuter.

VOLUNTEERS "DELIBERATELY COURTED SLIGHT INJURIES."

Borissa Govt's. Gloss On Lathi Raj.

PATNA, June 16.

A Bihar and Orissa Government communique regarding the situation at Bihapur, Bhagalpur District, states that the Swaraj Ashram which was established there some months ago had developed into a regular camp on semi-military lines with formal parades and ostentatious practice fighting with lathis and daggers.

The Volunteers of the Ashram took a prominent part in manufacturing illicit salt and later in picketing excise and cloth shops. Concentration of volunteers for unlawful purposes backed by a show of force which was obviously intended to overawe local servants of the Government, constituted not merely an unlawful assembly but a serious menace to the maintenance of law and order.

COMPLAINTS MADE?

Further, several residents complained to the local officers that the volunteers were interfering with them in many ways and threatening them. With the full approval of the Government the local officers took steps to declare the camp and the volunteers an unlawful assembly and ordered them to disperse.

On their refusal to do so the camp was occupied by the police without any serious incident. Since then volunteers have been making persistent attempts to regain possession of the Ashram. These attempts have been resisted by the police.

"SIGHT" INJURIES.

Slight injuries, deliberately courted in these scuffles have been exaggerated for propaganda purposes. Later the Provincial Congress leaders made a demonstration on a larger scale and the police were compelled to disperse the crowd by charging them. Reports from local officers show that the situation is well in hand. Some resignations of Chaukidars have occurred but these are not due to sympathy with the movement but due to intimidation of social boycott.—A. P.

INDIA & IRELAND: A PARALLEL.

Prof. Laski Appeal For Rational Solution.

Mr. Harold J. Laski writes as follows in the "Week-end Review":—

If it is true that history does not repeat itself, it appears more than probable that revolutionary strategy is rarely original in character. He who would understand Lenin and Trotsky must go back to Marx's comments on the Commune of Paris; and he who would grasp the essence of Marx must know the programme of Babeuf's ill-fated adventure in 1769.

The nationalist movement in India has, of course, intricacies that are all its own; the complexities of a continent were bound to produce uniqueness. But no one can analyse its character without, I think, the impression that much of it derives directly as method from the Sinn Fein adventure.

What were the essentials of the latter movement? It was clear that a frontal attack on the British power had never any prospect of success. It was obvious that interference with the British Government must be spasmodic and irregular, a constant irritant rather than a pervasive and continuous challenge.

"DRAMATIC MARTYRDOMS."

It was important, further, to awaken public sympathy abroad; the spectacle of a nation struggling to be free always arouses helpful enthusiasm on those who have nothing to lose by its success. Vital too was illegality of such a kind as to provoke dramatic martyrdoms; nothing is more embarrassing to a Government than the duty to imprison or even execute those who can announce that they act in the name of conscience.

To avoid all contact with the paramount power which suggests a recognition of its claims; to organise an economic boycott of its goods; passively to resist all imposition of its authority; to alienate sympathy from it by provoking it to acts of violence; to attack the prestige of those who on one's own side, counsel caution and moderation; these were the tactics which, ultimately, impelled Great Britain to make peace with those in rebellion against her.

Any analysis of the Indian position reveals astonishing resemblances to this methodology. Mr. Gandhi and his colleagues cannot of course, hope, like Sinn Fein, to maintain a quasi-army in the field. They refuse any sanction for the activities of the terrorsit and the assassin.

But, these things apart, the kinship with Sinn Fein is surely notable. They proclaim the "Satanic" character of the British Government. They order an economic boycott of British goods. They refused to have traffic with the normal machinery of the State.

Clearly enough, Mr. Gandhi's adventures with the British Government have for millions of his fellow-countrymen, much the same elements of dramatic tension as those of Michael Collins or Arthur Griffith.

His friends also denounce the co-operation of moderates with the Viceroy as the Sinn Feiners denounced Mr. Redmond and his fellow-members of Parliament and their denunciation seems to provoke among the masses something of the same suspicion of their bonafides as devotees of the national ideal.

CLOSER PARALLELS.

Even closer parallels exist. One can observe in the Indian news the growth of the same tension between nationalism and the white residents in India as between Sinn Fein and the loyalist landowner. One reads of refusals to supply goods, warnings to leave, a growing sullenness of temper. Moslem India is the nationalist Ulster; and Mr. Gandhi woos it with fair words just as Sinn Fein insisted that Ulster had nothing to fear from a free Ireland.

Mr. Gandhi is for independence with an insistence that methods of violence are unjustified; but behind him, as behind the moderate Sinn Feiners, are more daring and extreme spirits to whom the justification of method is simply its prospect of success.

Nationalist India like Nationalist Ireland has shown much skill in working upon American sentiment; and the legislation its activities necessarily provoke from the British Government produces the same discomfort among liberal minds in England.

There is the basis upon which a new Amritsar might like certain episodes in the history of the Black-and-Tans, produce the same feeling that peace is necessarily better than a stain upon the British name. What would the rank and file of Labour opinion say to a campaign of repression if the chance mistake of a hot-tempered officer produced a new holocaust?

THE OFFICIAL THEORY.

Official theory proclaims in India, as it proclaimed in Ireland, the indifference of the masses. But in the one case as in the other, action in the name of law and order goads the majority into sullen dislike and drives a minority into active hostility. Official theory doubts the competence of nationalist leaders; they are so often unknown men with nothing of the reputation which comes from the exercise of responsibility.

But Nationalist India has learned, like Sinn Fein that a period of imprisonment is, for the masses, every what as effective as a period of office. And the effect of imprisonment on the Moderates is important It ties their hands with their own constituents. They find it difficult to criticise, and impossible to condemn those whose self-sacrifice has dramatised for the masses the national idea.

The British Government in India, as in Ireland, is deprived of the active support of those who doubt the wisdom of the pace at which nationalist effort moves; they are paralysed, like Mr. Dillon, by the fact that in a crisis only the really clamant voice can secure attention.

Nor must one omit the importance of the fact that Lord Irwin ionfronts the supreme difficulty, faced by Great Britain with Sinn Fein, that the maintenance of order is never more difficult than when those who refuse to co-operate in its preservation are in a large degree, actuated by motives of conscience.

For that engenders among the public a half-willing sympathy for the rebel which scrutinises governmental policy with a narrowness in which perhaps unconsciously to itself hostility is latent. One error in the Indian Government would easily make explicit what, at the moment is unspoken. So was it also in Ireland.

Mr. Gandhi, of course, has expressly dissociated himself from a policy of violence. But of that attitude two things may be said. First, that every revolutionary leader looses forces which he cannot control; and second, that Mr. Gandhi's own pronouncements show the inevitable tendency of the political leader to ascribe the excesses of his friends to the sins of his opponents.

What his friends do does not appear to him in the same grim perspective as the acts of his enemies; the one is unfortunate, the other is crime. And the masses, because they are moved by his appeal, are clearly tempted to a similar outlook. Englishmen read with horror of a Sinn Fein massacre of British officers in their beds. Arthur Griffith, no doubt and Michael Collins, disliked it profoundly too; but it did not carry with it for them the same penumbra of emotional disturbance as it did, say, to Mr. Lloyd George or Mr. Bonar-Law.

A 'hartal' in Bombay is, for the Englishman, one more proof that India threatens security; but to Mr. Gandhi and his followers it is one more glorious proof of the flowing tide of Indian opinion. It suggests not arrest of action, but the conviction that, with greater effort, victory can be achieved.

THE LESSON OF HISTORY.

One final parallel it is worth while to emphasise. There are many Indians to whom the lesson of Sinn Fein is clear and simple. England they feel, is moved not by considerations of justice or reason, but by a display of determined resistance. For them, Ireland won her freedom because a determined minority made impossible the position of the British Government there.

They regard the Treaty of 1921 as an enforced abdication. They draw the inference that what Ireland achieved, it is in the power of India to achieve also. There are even those who, having scanned the Irish horizon, adapt a famous maxim and insist that England's difficulty is Ireland's opportunity.

To-day the conflict is conducted upon other principles. But no one can be concerned for the future of the British Commonwealth of Nations who would not desire a final decision at the present time. We are at the period in Anglo-Indian relations which corresponds to that which Mr. Asquith confronted in case of Ireland on the eve of the war. The fruit of the breakdown in 1914 was the tragedy of the Easter Rebellion. The lesson of history seems to be the need for rational solution before passion deprives Reason of its empire.

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